olonisation no4 NORTH-WEST -/ armer of Manitoballand the North-West Territories. Superior advantages for agricultural Settlers. Unrivalled Panching Bistricts. Free Grants and Gheap Lands and How to get them. Glimate and Health. How to go and what to do at the start. Bestimony of actual Settlers.

1889 PORTH-WEST

HOW TO PURCHASE BAILWAY LANDS.

Regulations for the Sale of Lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company effer for sale some of the finest Agricultural Lands in manitoba and the North-West. The lands belonging to the Company in each Township within the Railway belt, which extends twenty-four miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging

FROM \$2.50 PER ACRE UPWARDS.

DETAILED PRICES O' AND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE LAND COMMISSIONER AT WINNIPEG

(Then Regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force.)

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash, and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Al' sales are subject to the following general conditions:-

4. All improvements plant upon land purchased to be maintained until final payment.

2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid

by the purchaser.

3. The Company reserves from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands; and land containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for town si es and railway purposes.

4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention

and ability to utilize the same.

Liberal rates for settlors and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Rahway,

For further particulars apply to

L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg

SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

For those desirous of purchasing, the LAND GRANT of the MANITOBA SOUTH-WESTERN COLONIZA-TION RAILWAY COMPANY, only now placed on the market, offers special attractions. It consists of over 1000,000 acres of the choicest land in America, well adapted for grain growing and mixet. "raning, in a belt 21 miles while, immediately north of the International Boundary, and from range 13 westward. That portion of this grant lying between range 13 and the western limit of Manitoba is well settled, the homesteads having been long taken up. Purchasers will at once have all the advantages of this early settlement, such as schools, churches and municipal organization. The fertility of the soil has been amply demonstrated by the splendid crops that have been raised from year to year in that district. The country is well watered by lakes and streams, the principal of which are Rock Lake, Pelican Lake, Whitewater Lake in the Sauris River and it ributaries, while never-failing spring creeks take their rise in the Turtle Mantain. Wood is p'entiful, and lumb it suitable for building purposes is manufactured at Desford, Deloraine and Wakopa, and may be purchased at reasonable prices. At the two latter points grist mills are also in operation.

The terms of purchase of the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company are the same as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Bibliothèque,

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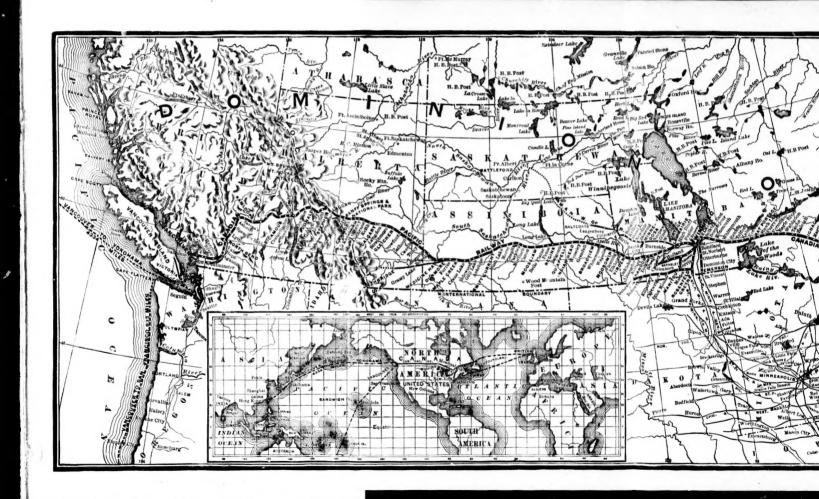
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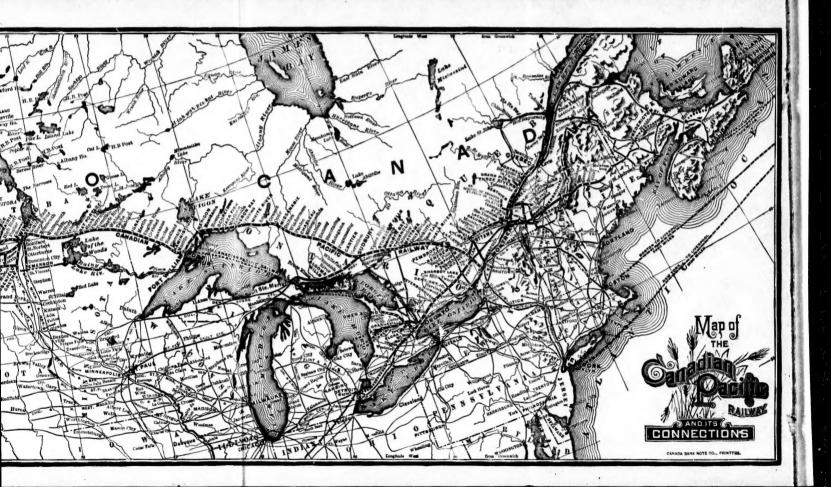
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CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL SETTLERS.

UNRIVALLED RANCHING DISTRICTS.

FREE GRANTS AND CHEAP LANDS, AND HOW TO GET THEM.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

HOW TO GO, AND WHAT TO DO AT THE START.

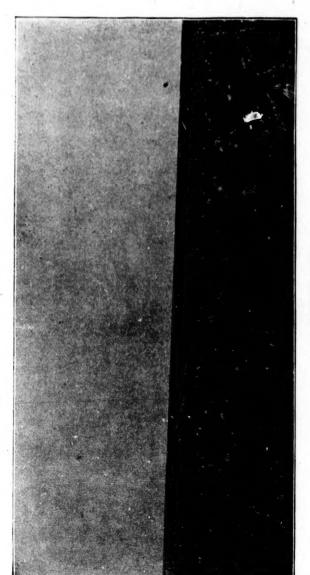
TESTIMONY OF ACTUAL SETTLERS.

INTRODUCTION.

The demand for information relating to the Canadian North-West is so great, that the writer has been induced to re-issue this pamphlet. It has been revised and corrected, and will be found to contain most useful information for the intending settler. Special attention is directed to the Appendix, which contains a number of letters from actual settlers, bearing testimony to the wonderful productiveness of the soil of the country, its beautiful and health-giving climate, and its adaptability for all kinds of farming, and cattle, sheep and horse ranching.

A number of illustrations have been added, produced from photographs.

MONTREAL, February, 1889.



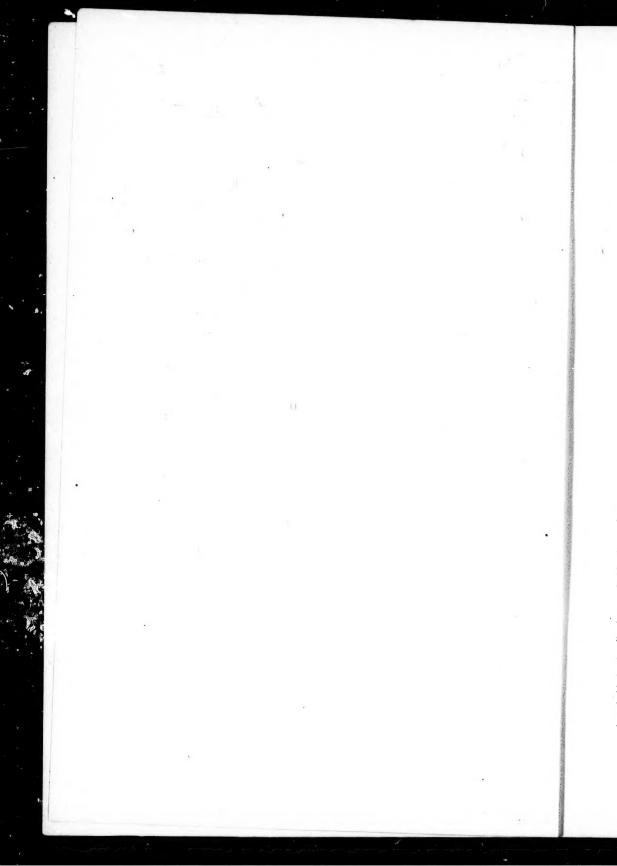
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THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

THE COUNTRY OF ALL OTHERS FOR THE FARMER AND RANCHMAN.

It is no longer a matter of argument that there is no better country than the Canadian North-West for the farmer-immigrant. Results have demonstrated that fact beyond any question of doubt. The Provinces of Manitoba and Assiniboia raised in 1886, ten millions; in 1887, thirteen millions of bushels of wheat, and a proportionate quantity of other grains; they are exporting potatoes to Ontario, and took the prize in competition with all Canada for certain dairy products. In Alberta there are over 100,000 head of cattle, 10,000 horses, and 38,000 sheep pastured upon leased ranches. Over 5,000 grass-fed cattle were shipped to Great Britain last year. They were highly spoken of and sold at prices which gave to the shipper a good return on his investment. idea can be formed of the profits accruing to cattle raisers from the fact that for the four-year-old steers comprised in these shipments, as high as \$45.00 per head was paid on the foot at Calgary, while the cost of raising consisted almost entirely for management and herding, the animals having been fattened solely on the natural grasses. This is the first year of exportation of cattle, to any extent, from the Canadian Ranches, but it has been so successful that no doubt is entertained of a largely increased and highly profitable export trade being established in the near future.

Experience has shown that the objection which its detractors have urged against the Canadian North-West, were simply put forward with the intention of diverting emigrants from the country. There is no more advantageous locality on the continent of America for the investment of capital in agriculture and cattle raising, or for the man without capital to acquire a competence by industry, than on the Canadian prairies.

The question, then, before the intending emigrant, is not whether it is a good thing to go to the Canadian North-West, but simply in what part of that great ccuntry it will be best to make his home; what particular line of agricultural industry he shall engage in, and how best to prepare for it.

To give information and advice upon these points is the object of the present pamphlet.

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WHY THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST SHOULD BE PRE-FERRED TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Canadian North-West should be preferred by Canadians and Englishmen to the United States in the first place because it is Canadian. The men of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, who emigrate to Manitoba, or the other prairie provinces, do not find themselves among aliens, and obliged to learn new laws or conform to novel customs, but remain among people whose sentiments, habits and political views are identical with their own, and whose business interests are not antagonistic to those of the friends and relatives left behind.

Secondly, the Canadian North-West is the newest and offers its virgin soil at first hand to the settler. In the United States prairie regions almost no land worth the having remains for free entry. The grazing lands there were long ago filled to overcrowding; indeed, the ranchers

of Montana and Dakota are already looking to the Canadian North-West for the purpose of extending their operations and taking advantage of what has proved to be a country with a better and milder climate in winter, and with more nourishing grasses. The fact has been actually demonstrated that cattle driven across the border and into the Canadian ranches improved in condition each day of their march; and no finer cattle are to-day shipped across the Atlantic than those which have matured on the Western Canadian plains. In the neighbouring States the mineral and timber lands have been seized upon everywhere; in fact, the opportunities which offer in the early development of a new country have there, for the most part passed by. The hardy pioneers of the Canadian North-West have tested the capabilities of the prairie and explored the mountains and forests. country has been thoroughly examined, and opened for settlement, and the earlier settlers, both on ranch and farm, are reaping the first benefits. But there is a vast territory, and ample room, and to the earliest on the ground are open the opportunities for best choice, and remunerative investment of time and money.

Then, again, the Canadian laws relating to the acquirements and tenure of land, for both agriculture and stock raising, are more liberal and easy for the new comer than those of the United States.

Before a foreigner can become a land-owner, under the homestead regulations of the United States, he is obliged to take the American oath of allegiance, and renounce that of the country of his birth. This is not the place to criticise the propriety of the American Government in exacting such an oath; but it is quite pertinent for us to ask whether it is a desirable thing for a foreigner to subject himself to it. No such oath is necessary in Canada to enable a man to take up land; it is free to all.

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For a farmer, it is quite clear that he loses by settling upon a homestead in any of the North-Western States or Territories of the Union, rather than in Manitoba or Assiniboia, since there is no doubt that, acre for acre, the Canadian can raise more wheat and better wheat, than his American rival has yet been able to do. From an article in the Canadian Gazette for April 19th, 1883, the following pertinent paragraphs are quoted, as applying here, because experience since that time has more than borne out the statements made:

"Taking from official sources the average yield of grain per acre, during the last six years, in Canadian territories and the United States, the following is the result:—

 Wheat
 Oats.
 Barley.

 Canadian Northwest
 28
 59
 41

 United States
 15
 32
 22

"The greater advantage, in point of yield, of Canada is at once strikingly apparent. The quality, too, is first class. Flour bearing the Manitoba brand commands the best prices in the market, and many United States millers prefer Canadian grain to that grown in the States. The possibilities of grain-growing in the Canadian territories are almost beyond estimate."

A practical question will suggest itself respecting the comparative accessibility to eastern markets of Canadian and United States produce. At present, Port Arthur may be considered the collecting and distributing point for the agricultural products of the Canadian North-West. Its distance from Liverpool, via the Canadian Pacific Railway and Montreal, is about 200 miles shorter than from Chicago, whence the products of the Western and North Western States to a great extent find their way to the sea-board. So that the Canadian wheat fields are in a more favorable position for the exportation of produce than those of the Western and North Western States, while, from the Canadian average yield being nearly double that of the States, grain can be practically grown in the former with half the land, seed, and labor required in the latter.

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The surveying systems of both Governments being the same, the division of the public lands into square miles. halves and quarters, gives the same unit of 160 acres as the homestead in each; but the conditions of this free grant are harder on the American than on the Canadian In the United States, the applicant must be 21 years of age, and if he chooses land rated at \$2.50 (10s.) an acre, he can take only 80 acres; while in Canada, all the lands open for homesteading are in lots of not less than 160 acres. In the United States, the fee for "taking up" a homestead is \$26 (£5 4s.), whereas in Canada it is only \$10 In the United States, five years of actual residence upon his land is required of the homesteader, while in Canada, three years suffice to put him in complete possession. Moreover, in Canada, the taking of a homestead does not prevent a man from the pre-emption of other Government lands, while, in the United States, a man who has one homestead cannot enter for another. Canada, a man may commute by purchase, after one year's residence and cultivation; in the United States, he cannot do this.

The matter of taxes is another most important point of difference in favor of the Canadian settler. By the very simple municipal organization of communities (as fast as settlements require any government at all), local affairs are managed at home with but little expense. A reeve and council are elected each year by the people, and this organization takes charge of all local matters, the most important item of which is road building and repairing. There being no turnpike trusts, each landholder works out his road-tax by his own labor, or the labor of his teams. Government aid has hitherto been given towards the few expensive bridges or other public works called for by the people.

Courts and police are provided by the general Government, which also makes liberal grants for schools. Two

sections in each township are set apart by the Dominion Government, the proceeds of which, when sold, are applied to the support of schools.

There is a superintendent in each district, and teachers are required to pass a rigid examination. The result is that public schools throughout the West are highly creditable and effective. Academies and colleges are found in Winnipeg and several of the larger towns, some of them under the control of religious bodies, others in the form of private enterprise.

Except in Manitoba, there are, as yet, no Provincial Governments to be supported. The people of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca, manage public affairs through a small representative body called the Council of the North-West Territories, which meets once a year at Regina, and is presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed and paid by the Dominion.

The simplicity, and the favorable situation generally, makes taxation very light. An article in the *Canadian Colonist* (Montreal, Oct. 1887), contains statements on this subject well worth remembering:—

"Since the excellent crops that have blessed and distinguished the Canadian North-West this year have been successfully gathered, there has been a marked increase in the immigration from Dakota and Montana of farmers who have tried these districts and found them wanting. The amount of taxation is one of the greatest complaints, many Dakota men finding that they need pay in Manitoba or Assiniboia only a fourth or fifth as much as a similar amount of property in Dakota costs them.

"The advantage in favor of a settler this side the line, would be considerable anywhere, but is especially true of settlements like those near Turtle Mountain, which are quite as far, or farther from the nearest American railway than those this side the line are from the nearest Manitoba railway. Here, supposing the price of wheat were the same and the cost of hauling the same, the difference between ten or twelve dollars taxes in Canada and \$50 or \$75 in Dakota would represent a profit well worth considering to the beginner, if this were the only advantage, this matter of taxes was very thoroughly treated some time ago by Mr. J. H. Wood, who wrote a Blue Book essay, published by the Dominion Agricultural Department, containing some statistics.

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be considhose near the nearest e nearest the same or twelve taprofit vantage, o by Mr. "In northern Dakota, he says, I was brought into contact with the tax collector, and found a wonderful difference between Dakota and Manitoba. A friend of mine from the county of Oxford informed me that last year his taxes on one-half section and his farming outfit were \$75. This year he expected to get off with \$20 less. There, every implement on the farm, from the hoe to the self-binder, is taxed—the stoves and furniture in the house, the watch in the man's pocket, the money and notes in his drawer, and if the assessor has any doubts about the amount of said notes he is authorized to take an affidavit to the statement. I was not prepared to learn that the heaviest item of their taxation was a direct tax for the general government. The board of commissioners for the county of Pembina was sitting when I was there, whose duty it is to settle the rates of taxation. The following is the schedule:—

| Territorial | 3 2-10 | mills on the dollar. |
|-------------------|--------|----------------------|
| County rates | 25-19 | do. |
| Schools | 2 | do. |
| Roads and bridges | 1 | do. |
| Court House bonds | 1 3-10 | do. |

"I may also mention that when taxes are in arrears for one year, the land, with the owner's name, is advertised for sale, and the county paper for this county of Pembina has a page and two columns, in fine print, or by measurement over 2,500 parcels, advertised for sale on the 4th of October. The result of all this is that land is rapidly falling into the hands of the 'money sharks,' as they are called.

"In the same report, Mr. Wood pointed out certain other disadvantages, as follows:—'Another grievous disability that the farmers in Dakota complained of was the scarcity of water. Those who were from six to ten miles from the river had to draw it that distance in waggon-boxes fitted for the purpose, and for threshing by steam, it required two and sometimes three teams to keep up the supply of water. This surely made threshing an expensive item, six cents per bushel being the cost to the farmer, besides boarding the men. In Manitoba it is done for three cents per bushel.'

"There is still another difficulty with which the farmer is called to wrestle and is at a disadvantage with the Manitoba settler. The farming implement man has been around and has done a large business on the credit plan. The notes at 12 per cent. are past due, and where there is \$200 owing, the farmer is given his choice either to be saddled with costs for collection, or pay the dealer a bonus of \$40 for another years's grace. As a rule they accept the latter alternative, the note with its 12 per cent. interest still remaining in full."

CLIMATE.

A great deal has been written, and much misrepresentation indulged in about the heat of summer and the cold of the Canadian winters.

That the winter is cold, there is no doubt, but it is not so severe as that of many European countries.

"I did not myself notice the slightest difference," writes the ambassador of the bankers of Amsterdam, "between the climate of Minnesota and Manitoba, and I am persuaded that the erroneous reports, to which I have referred, are circulated in the interests of Minnesota, Dakota, and other American States, and solely with the object of discrediting Canada, and counteracting the continually increasing flow of emigration to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West."

The atmosphere is bright, the sun shines almost every day, and when it is very cold, there is seldom any wind; the air is cold, and although cold, is extremely bracing and health giving. "Blizzards" are scarcely known, and cyclones, which periodically sweep over the Western and North-Western States and Territories of the United States, leaving destruction and desolation in their path, have never visited any portion of Canada.

"The mean temperature of Winnipeg in June, July and August, is 62.8 F.; at Penzance in Cornwall, during the same period, it is 60.90. Summer heat is usually about 70°, although the thermometer occasionally rises to 100°, but the nights are cold. In winter, the temperature sometimes falls to 30° or 40° below zero. It is a singular fact, however, that Europeans do not feel the cold as much as Canadians do, and this is most likely in consequence of the dryness of the atmosphere."

This dryness of the air is the secret of the degree of comfort experienced even when the mercury is very low, for that sensation of penetrating chill which makes the cold weather of coast regions so unpleasant and unhealthy, is rarely felt. Snow never falls to a great depth, and the railway trains across the plains have never been seriously impeded by it. As this snow is perfectly dry, a person

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never has wet feet or soaked clothing by it. There is no thawing after winter sets in—say the last of November; only steady, bright frost until March. Men travel with teams everywhere, taking their grain to market, hauling fuel, building and fencing material, and doing all their work. Stock thrive well out of doors, so far as the cold is concerned, and along the base of the Rockies, where warm, dry Chinook winds from the west absorb the snow rapidly, herds of horses and cattle have hitherto been left out all winter, to shift for themselves. Calves and lambs are born on the open prairie in January and February, and not only live, but grow fat. Every one unites in testifying to the healthfulness of the country.

"One of the most important factors in regard to health," to quote a recent writer, "is a good water supply, which the territories enjoy in a peculiar degree. To the home this matter is of first importance. For the farmer and stock-raiser, too, the water question is of equal moment. Rivers, streams, lakes, and lakelets abound; but when these are too far off, or the water is brackish, as some of it is, a constant supply of pure water may be had by digging eight or ten feet into the earth."

The seasons in the West are well marked. Ploughing can often be commenced about the end of March but generally not before April 5. The snow disappears rapidly and the ground dries quickly. Winter closes promptly and decisively, and does not "linger in the lap of spring." Sowing is done during almost the whole of April, and is finished early in May.

The summer months have bright, clear, and often very warm weather; but the nights are cool. The days are very long, on account of the high latitude, and grain has some hours more each day for ripening than in southerly latitudes, thus making up for the comparatively shorter season. Harvesting begins about the middle of August and ends early in September, all the grains coming pretty well together. A summer frost, sufficient to do any damage, is exceptional. One such occurred on the night

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of Sept. 7, 1883, but this extended over a large part of the United States as well, where no farmer ever gives a moment's anxiety to the probability of frost before harvest. After the second week of September, however, there is always danger; and it is these late frosts, erroneously called "summer" frosts, which have given rise to misleading reports. A country that can produce twelve million bushels of wheat beyond its own consumption, as the Canadian North-West did in 1887, cannot be condemned on the score of summer frosts. "But some years were to a great extent, failures," it may be replied. Yes, but those were in the early days of agriculture, before farmers had learned the secret of sowing early—as soon as two or three inches depth of frost are out of the ground—and before they had used acclimatized seed of the proper varieties, (principally red Fyfe) as they are now doing. There is no more reason to fear grain-killing frosts in Manitoba or Assiniboia, hereafter, under proper cultivation, than in Ontario or Iowa.

There is no lack of rain during the growing time of the year throughout Manitoba, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Even in the districts west of the South Saskatchewan, which were not considered altogether the best for wheat growing, a great deal of farming has been done with much success, as shown by the results of the ten experimental farms of the Canadian Pacific scattered between Moose Jaw and Calgary. Mixed farming will undoubtedly be followed to a large extent in this district, as being best adapted to the soil and climate.

FUEL.

Although wood is scarce in certain districts, there is no difficulty in obtaining the best of coal at a very moderate price. It is shipped daily from the Lethbridge mine to every point of importance of the line of railway, and can also be obtained from the mines near

Medicine Hat. Settlers find no difficulty in securing their winter supply of fuel. Anthracite or hard coal is also being mined at Anthracite on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and when fully developed, an unlimited quantity can be produced. Intending settlers, therefore, need have no anxiety on the question of fuel in any part of Manitoba and the Northwest. The price of bituminous coal ranges from \$4 (16s.) to \$8 (32s.) per ton, according to the distance from the mines.

TREE CULTURE.

Tree culture has not vet claimed the attention in the Canadian North-West that it has received in many parts of the plains south of the boundary line. There is no reason to doubt, however, that in the early future a very large aggregate area of trees will be planted in all parts of the plains, and what has been done already in that direction shows that success will follow. In the neighborhood of Portage la Prairi in particular, farmers who have been there for eight or ten years, have, in many cases, protected themselves with groves of trees, that form most valuable wind-breaks about their houses and barns. The most notable example of this is the estate of Mr. Sissons, whose buildings appear to be just by the side of an unusually large natural grove. These, however, are all trees of his own planting, and have grown from the seed. are the native oak, maple, poplar, ash and cherry. Of these, the oak and ash are of comparatively slow growth, but the maple and poplar grow with great rapidity, and in the course of half a dozen years, become good sized trees.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

This whose region has now been accurately surveyed by the Dominion Government, and parcelled out into square and uniform lots, distinctly marked, on the following plan:—All the land is divided into "townships" six ulty in securing eite or hard coal on the eastern of fully developed, intending settlers, uestion of fuel in est. The price of \$8 (32s.) per ton,

attention in the ed in many parts There is no realy future a very nted in all parts eady in that directhe neighborhood rs who have been y cases, protected m most valuable arns. The most of Mr. Sissons, side of an unusur, are all trees of the seed. They and cherry. Of ly slow growth, at rapidity, and ome good sized

rately surveyed celled out into , on the followtownships" six miles square, the eastern and western bounds of which are true meridian lines forming the eastern and western boundaries of the ranges, while the northern and southern sides follow parallels of latitude. Each township contains thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile each, which are again subdivided into quarter sections of 160 acres. A road-allowance, one chain wide, is provided for between each section running north and south, and between every alternate section east and west, making a net-work of public roads crossing at right angles, those north and south, one mile apart, and those east and west two miles apart. In the earlier surveys, road-allowances of one and one-half chains (99 feet) are left between all sections, so that the roads in both directions are only one mile apart. This system applies to the greater portion of the Province of Manitoba.

It will thus be seen that the sections in each township are apportioned as follows:—

OPEN FOR HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTIONS.—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

Canadian Pacific Railway Sections.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

Nos. 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 33 along the main line, Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, sold to Canada North-West Land Company, with some additional sections throughout Manitoba to make up their purchase of 2,200,000 acres.

School Sections.—Nos. 11, 29, (reserved by Government solely for school purposes).

Hudson's Bay Sections.—Nos. 8 and 26.

The surveyed lands are marked on the ground itself by iron and other kinds of monuments at the corners of the sub-divisions, and so soon as the new comer makes himself acquainted with these, he can instantly determine the position and extent of his own or any other farm on the prairie.

The following diagram illustrates this, and shows how the ownership of the land is divided within "the fertile belt," which extends along the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a breadth of twenty-four miles on ea a side of the line:—

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM.

| 1 MILE SQUARE. | 31 C.P.R. | 32 Gov. | C.P.R. | 34 Gov. | 35 C.P.R. | 36 Gov. |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Gov. | 29 Schools. | 28 Gov. | 27 C.P.R. | 26 H.B. | 25 C.U.W. or C.P.R. |
| w. | 19 C.P.R. | gov. | 21 C.N.W. or C.P.B. | 22 Gov. | 23 C.P.R. | 24 Gov. |
| - | ls Gov. | 17 C.P.R. | 16 Gov. | 15 C.P.R. | 14 Gov. | C.N.W. |
| | C.P.R. | 8 H.B. | C.N.W. or C.P.R. | 10 Gov. | 11 Schools. | 12 Gov. |
| | 6 Gov. | 5 C.P.R. | Gov. | 3 C.P.R. | GOV. | O.N.W. |

C. P. R.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Lands. GOV.—Government Homestead and Pre-emption Lands. SCHOOLS.—Sections reserved for support of Schools. H. B.—Hudson Bay Company's Lands. C. N. W.—Canada North-West Land Company's Lands for as far west from Winnipeg as Moose Jaw only. Sections 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, and 33, from Moose Jaw west-ward, still belong to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

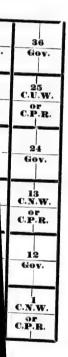
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GOV.—Governons reserved for V. N. W.—Canada nipeg as Moose west-ward, still

The whole plains region is furthermore divided by five "meridians," which serve as base-lines for accurate surveying. The first of these is near the true meridian of 97° 30', about 12 miles west of Winnipeg; the second, a short distance west of the western boundary of Manitoba, in longitude 102°; the third crosses Assiniboia near Moose Jaw, in longitude 106°; the fourth passes through the Cypress Hills (long. 110); and the fifth is the longitude of Cargary, 114° west of Greenwich. Between these meridians, the ranges are numbered consecutively from east to west; while the tiers of townships are numbered continuously from the United States boundary northward as far as they go. To designate one's exact locality, therefore, it is only necessary to say, for example, that he is in section 23, township 10, range 19, west of the first meridian, which is the site of Brandon.

For disposal of the public lands under this system, by free-grant, pre-emption or sale, the Dominion has established the following agencies, at which all the business in relation to lands within the district of each must be transacted:—

Dominion Land Offices and Districts. WINNIPEG DISTRICT. Agent: A. H. Whitcher, Winnipeg. DUFFERIN.—Agent: GEO. Young, Manitou. SOURIS .- Agent: W. H. HIAM, Brandon. TURTLE MOUNTAIN.—Agent: John Flesher, Deloraine. LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.-Agent: W. M. HILLIARD, Minnedosa. BIRTLE.-W. G. PENTLAND, Birtle. COTEAU.—Agent: J. J. McHugh, Carlyle. QU'APPELLLE.—Agent: W. H. STEVENSON, Regina. TOUCHWOOD.—Agent: W. H. STEVENSON, Regina. SWIFT CURRENT .- Acting Agent: W. H. Stevenson, Regina. CALGARY.—Agent: Amos Rowe, Calgary. LETHBRIDGE.—Agent: E. G. Kirby, Lethbridge. EDMONTON.—Agent: P. P. GAUVREAU, Edmonton. BATTLEFORD.—Agent: E. Brokovski, Battleford. PRINCE ALBERT.-Agent: J. McTaggart, Prince Albert. MEDICINE HAT -E. ROCHESTER, Agent in charge. BANFF PARK .- E. A. NASH, Agent and Accountant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Agent: H. B. W. AIKMAN, New Westminster.

At the offices in the districts, detailed maps will be found, showing the exact homestead and pre-emption lands vacant. The agents are always ready to give every assistance and information in their power.

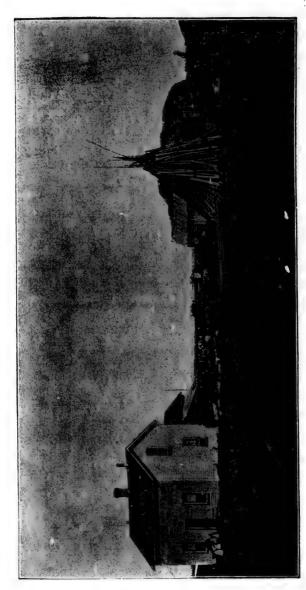
The disposal of Canadian Pacific Railway lands in all parts of Manitoba is in charge of L. A. Hamilton, the Company's Land Commissioner at Winnipeg; and, settlers arriving in Winnipeg should, before going West, call at the Land Department of the Company, the office of which is in the station, where they can ascertain the location of the Government intelligence offices, and other information.

For the convenience of applicants, information as to prices and terms of purchase of Railway lands may also be obtained from all station agents along the Company's main line and branches. When the agent is not supplied with full information upon any particular point, he will telegraph the Land Commission. In no case is an agent entitled to receive money in payment for lands. All payment must be remitted directly to the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg.

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A PRAIRIE FARM-HOUSE.

BEGINNING FARMING IN THE WEST.

The newcomer need not fear that when he reaches Winnipeg he will fall into the hands of thieves, impostors, or unfriendly people. If he follows the directions of this pamphlet, he will put himself in the hands of real friends, who will look after him. At Winnipeg, the Government have erected a commodious barracks, which is kept in a tidy and healthful condition, and serves as a suitable temporary home for immigrants during the few days' delay which may intervene before they can go to their own homesteads. The train is met upon its arrival by the agents of the Government and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who take charge of immigrants and give them all the assistance and advice they need in strange land.

No railway in America offers such good accommodation to second class, or colonist passengers, as does the Canadian Pacific. Colonists from Europe are able to travel to new homes in Ontario, Manitoba, the North-West or British Columbia, in nearly as great comfort as first-class passengers.

The cars devoted to the use of colonists are taken upon the same fast trains with the first-class cars. They are convertible into sleeping cars at night, having upper and lower berths constructed on the same principle as those of the first-class sleeping cars, and equally comfortable as to E WEST.

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ventilation, etc. They are taken through, without change, all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. No other Railway in America can do this. No extra charge is made for the sleeping accommodation. Second-class passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. If they do not bring it with them, a complete outfit of mattress, pillow, blanket and curtains will be supplied by the agent of the Company at the point of starting, at a cost of \$2.50 (ten shillings.) The curtains may be hung around a berth, turning it into a little private room. In addition to this, men travelling alone are cut off from families by a partition across the car near the middle; and smoking is not permitted in that part of the car where the women and children are.

At short intervals, the train stops at stations where meals are served in refreshment rooms, and where hot coffee and tea, and well-cooked food may be bought at very reasonable prices. The cars are not allowed to become over-crowded, and the safety and welfare of colonist or second-class passengers are carefully attended to. The baggage arrangements are the same as for first-class passengers, and every possible care is taken that the colonist does not go astray, lose his property or suffer imposition. Where a large number of colonists are going to the Far West together, special fast trains of colonist sleeping cars are dispatched.

Let us now return from this digression to the settlers who, immediately upon their arrival in Winnipeg, are met by the emigration agents of the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In cases where they have already fixed upon some locality for settlement, where friends are awaiting them, they are shown how to proceed directly to that point. If they have not decided upon such a locality, but intend to seek a home somewhere further West, they should immediately call upon the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The price of the Railway lands for sale, their nearness to a railway station or market, the amount of settlement, the nationality of people in the neighborhood, and the exact character of the soil can be learned at his office. Every quarter section of the whole vast area owned by the Railway Company has been gone over by official inspectors and reported upon in detail.

All this information is open to the intending settler. If the land of a certain section is sandy, or rocky, or marshy, or alkaline, or otherwise unsuitable for farming, he is told so; if it is good land for grazing, but poor for farming, he learns that; if it is thoroughly fertile and desirable, this will be pointed out. In short, the whole truth, whether it is favorable or unfavorable, can be learned from the

maps and surveyor's notes shewn in this office.

Most men, nevertheless, naturally wish to examine for themselves the section which seems to them from these reports most suitable, and this is strongly recommended in every case. They are then told what is the quickest and cheapest way to reach it, (special facilities being provided for this purpose) and, when necessary, are furnished by the Dominion Government Intelligence Officer with a guide, who either accompanies them all the way from Winnipeg, or meets them at the nearest railway station, and goes with them to the designated locality. If they are pleased (which is usually the case) all the arrangements for taking up the piece of land chosen, or for its purchase, are made at once at the nearest agency, and they can immediately take possession. Only a very few days, therefore, need elapse between the arrival of an immigrant in Winnipeg and his settlement upon the land of his choice.

Meanwhile, his family and baggage can remain at the Immigrant House in safety and comfort. Providing them-

of the Canadian Railway lands or market, the people in the he soil can be of the whole vast n gone over by

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selves with food in the city markets, they can cook their own meals upon the stoves in the house; and, with the bedding which has served them during their journey, they can sleep in comfort in the bunk-bedsteads with which the rooms are fitted. Should they prefer, however, to stop at a hotel, they will find in Winnipeg public houses of all grades, where the total cost for each person varies from \$1 (4s.) to \$3 (12s.) a day, according to accommodation desired.

It sometimes happens that the immigrant has not much more than sufficient money to carry him as far as Winnipeg. In that case it will be necessary for him to begin immediately to earn some money, but it is far better to come provided with a "shot in the locker."

The Dominion Government has an agency in Winnipeg whose business it is to be informed where labor is needed. For Scandinavians and Danes there is a special agency under the auspices of the Scandinavian Society of Manitoba, which welcomes and assists poor people of those nationalities.

The arrival of a party of immigrants is always announced in advance, and it has often happened that contractors who were employing men in building, railway construction, or in some other work in the city of Winnipeg, or neighborhood, have agreed in advance to take as many of the newcomers as might choose to go to work with them. At Brandon, Moosomin, and other stations further west, farmers often come in from long distances to meet parties of immigrants, in the hope of finding among them one or more able assistants, to whom they offer a temporary home, an opportunity to learn farming, and wages from \$5.00 per month upwards, according to qualifications, from the very start. Experienced farm hands receive as high as \$35.00 per month. Women and girls who are accustomed to housework, and of a willing mind, are

always in great demand in Winnipeg and other towns, and can earn \$8.00 to \$20.00 per month and board. There is no reason, therefore, why honest, industrious and capable men or women should not be able to find steady employment within a very few days after their arrival.

COST OF PROVISIONS.

| | MANITOBA. | danitoba. British Columbia. | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | Winnipeg. | Victoria. | |
| Bacon, per lb | s. d. s d. 0 7½ | s. d. s. d. 0 9 | |
| Bread, per loaf Butter, per lb Beef, per lb | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 0 34 to 0 74 | |
| Mutton, per lb Cheese, per lb Coffee, per lb | 0 6 " 0 9" 0 71 " 0 9 | 0 3½ to 0 7½ 0 8 ** 0 6 1 0 ** 1 3 | |
| Milk, per quart | 15 0 " 17 0 0 24 | 20 0 " 21 0 | |
| Potatoes, 11 bushels Sugar, per lb Tea, per lb | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Per lb., ld. 7 to 9 lbs. for 4s. 1 0 to 3 0 | |
| Tobacco, per lb | 2 0 " 3 0 | 2 0 " 4 0 | |

RENTS.

Rent varies greatly; roughly speaking, a wooden house with four or five rooms may be obtained in the towns for 24s. to 32s. a month. Single men can obtain board and lodging from 14s. per week in the East, 16s. in the North-West, and 20s. in British Columbia.

For those who wish to live in idleness, or expect to get rich in some uncertain way without work, the Northwest is no place. Mr. R. B. P. Anderson, of Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, one of the practical agricultural delegates to Canada, in his report, says:

"If I am asked who ought to go Manitoba and the North-West, I unhesitatingly say: Any man who for any reason intends to emigrate to any place, and is not afraid of hard work and some discomfort for a few years, and whose family can get on for a time without the aid of female servants. Such a man will, if ha has pluck, succeed in time, though he went without a penny; but if he has £100 or £200 in his pocket he mas expect to enjoy a prosperous and happy home in the immediate future."

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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e North-West, I unis to emigrate to any nfort for a few years, e aid of female serime, though he went ocket he mas expect iate future." In another place, this same gentleman mingles warning and encouragement in the following language:

"The rich soil that with a little labor pours forth its abundance, is to be had for nothing. The climate is good for man, beast and crops. This, the appearance of all three puts beyond a question. The people are law-abiding and kind, the prices to be had for everything at present are very good. Every part of the country being in direct communication with the home markets, the settler will have just cause to congratulate himself on having chosen it as his home, for, as well as bringing him greater profit, it will bring him close to—I had almost said within call of—his friends in the old country—much closer than he would be in any other colony in the world."

But while it is true that a man can go into the West with no money at all, and succeed by thrift and industry, as many and many a one has done before him, it is desirable that he should have some capital to begin with. It will save him valuable time. The question: "How much is necessary?" is impossible of exact answer. It depends on circumstances. Hundreds have succeeded on none at all—others have failed on ten thousand dollars. Good or bad management is the secret. Some statement of what can be done upon a certain capital, say 500 dollars (£100) or 1,000 dollars (£200), or 3,000 dollars (£600), may, nevertheless, be advantageous.

This information has been given by many writers, in tables of various kinds and for various localities; but all amount to about the same conclusion, namely:

That 500 dollars (£100) will set a man down upon some western quarter-section, either a free homestead, or one chosen among the cheaper lands belonging to the Railway Company, and enable him to build a house and stay there until his farm becomes productive and self-supporting. With this capital, however, the purchase of land is not usually advisable if a suitable free grant can be obtained.

Let us quote some of the estimates, says Mr. George Broderick, in the report of the Tenant-Farmer's Delegates (1884):—

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"With regard to the capital required to make a start in farming, it is generally considered that a man with a clear £100 when he gets there, can make a good start on the free-grant lands, and instances are not unknown where men have started without anything-they have taken up grants, built houses and cultivated a little to keep their claim, and have worked for wages in the meantime. But I should certainly advise any one to take all the capital he can lay hold of, the more the better, and if they wish to invest in farming, it can be let on good land security at 8 or 10 per cent. interest. A settler will find difficulties to contend with during the first two or three years. After that, and when he has got accustomed to the country and its ways, he may live as comfortably as he can anywhere. If he be a man without much capital and takes up free-grant land, no matter how good that land is, it is in the natural state, without house or fences, and as there is really no money actually scattered about on it, it stands to reason that he cannot get anything out of it without spending a considerable amount of labor. There is a house to build, but this at first is built of wood and is put up very quickly, especially if he can get a native Canadian or two to help him, which they are always ready to io; they understand building wood houses, and if they have the wood got to the place they will erect a decent house in a week. The first year he does not get much crop off his land, and he spends it principally in breaking, that is ploughing the sod up two inches thick in the spring, and back-setting about four inches deep in the autumn, if he is going in for ploughing. If he is going to raise cattle, he will be building sheds, stacking hav, etc. But when he has been on his farm three years, got a neat house and cattle sheds, with good stock, or a lot of land under crop, he may live comfortably and will have to work no harder than here. His 160 acres of land that he got for a £2 fee, and his 160 acres pre-emption that he got for eight or ten shillings per acre, will, in all probability, be worth £1 or £1 10 per acre, and thus he will have made £320 or more, independent of his crops in three years. His land is his own absolutely; he has no rent to pay and very light taxes. A man with more capital, of course, can do greater things. All this depends upon the man himself. If he is not prepared to face a few hardships and a little isolation at first, he will never like the North-West; but perhaps he would never like anywhere. A requisite quality to fit a man for emigration to Canada, is the power of adaptability to circumstances. Everything is different to what it is at home, and there are many new things to learn. The best plan for an immigrant is to make the acquaintance of a few old farmers, who will teach him anything he requires."

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t in farming, it is en he gets there, nstances are not -they have taken their claim, and certainly advise re the better, and and security at 8 to contend with when he has got s comfortably as tal and takes up he natural state, ey actually scatan thing out of ere is a house to y quickly, espewhich they are ses, and if they ouse in a week. nd he spends it inches thick in e autumn, if he e will be buildhis farm three ock, or a lot of work no harder e, and his 160 er acre, will, in will have made His land is his A man with pends upon the ps and a little haps he would emigration to Everything is

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A paper by Mr. James Piddle, also a tenant-farmer delegate from England, designed for the guidance of persons intending to settle in the West, has the following to say in regard to beginning on a homestead:—

"If the location is entered upon in spring, the party ought either to board with some neighbour, or, as is often done, tent out for the summer. This arrangement causes no delay in preparing the prairie for the following year's crops. The erection of houses and other buildings can be left till the fall. As a rule, oxen are employed for the first year or two, until oats are grown for the keep of horses. It does not require a large capital to commence farming comfortably on a free-grant claim, with the intention of gradually reclaiming it; the following is the usual outlay:-

| Two yoke of oxen | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | \$260.00 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| One waggon | | 80.00 |
| Two ploughs and harrows | | 58.00 |
| Chains, axes, shovels, &c | | 60.00 |
| Stoves, beds, &c | | 60.00 |
| Houses and stables | | 200.00 |
| Mowing-machines | | 80.00 |
| Cow | | 35.00 |
| Provisions for one year, say | | 150.00 |
| , | | |
| Total | | . \$983.00 |
| | | (4 |

"Of course many men start on a smaller scale than this, with one yoke of oxen, one plough, and without a mowing-machine."

The man Mr. Riddle had in mind, would be considered well provided for by most western beginners.

The Guide Book for Settlers, published by the Dominion of Canada, edition of 1886, speaks as follows:—

"The settler requires either a team of horses or yoke of oxen, a waggon or a cart, a plough and harrow, chains, axes, shovels, bedsteads, etc., which he can obtain for about \$300, or £60 stg. A primitive house and stable may be built for £30 more. The cost of necessary provisions for a family would be £18 to £20. The cost of these several items may vary with circumstances, either being more or less, the prices being affected by the cost of transport and railway facilities; but a settler who goes on his farm sufficiently early to plant potatoes and other crops, may live at very little cost. Or the sum of £125 stg., which is in round numbers about \$600.00 of Canadian currency, would enable a farmer to begin on a



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moderate scale of comfort. The sum would be divided, perhaps, in some cases, as follows:—

"One yoke of oxen, \$120.00; one waggon, \$80.00; plough and harrow, \$25.00; chains, axes, shovels, etc., \$30.00; stoves, bedsteads, etc., \$60.00; house and stable, \$150.00; provisions, \$135.00; in all, \$600.00. The above prices are subject to variation for the reasons above stated. Of course, a capital of £200 (or \$1,000) would enable a farmer to start in better style, and with more comfort; but many have started with much less, and are now well off. For instance, the Red River cart, which costs from fifteen to twenty dollars, and one ox, might do all the teaming required on a small farm to begin with, and after the first 'breaking,' one ox could do all the ploughing required for a family."

The German Mennonite settlers who came to Canada from southern Russia a few years ago—or at any rate, the poorer families of them—started with very much less, and are to-day very prosperous, raising large crops of grain, and growing flax, of which they export the seed. They

are also well supplied with live stock.

The Benbecula colony of Scotch crofters, settled by the aid of Lady Gordon Cathcart, upon the prairies south of Moosomin, is another example of how small beginnings, with thrift, may lead to success. After their travelling expenses had been paid, these crofters had left only about £75 (say \$350) with which to provide themselves with houses, tools, seed, etc. The following may be taken as fairly representing the usual expenditure of that money, when £75 represented the entire capital at command:—

| Crofters' Expenditure (1st season).* | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|
| , and the same of | £ | s. | d. |
| Registration Fee and Survey Charges | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sow | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cow and Calf | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundry small Tools: Spade, Shovel, Fork, Hoe, Scythe, Ham- | | | |
| mer, etc | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Stove | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Seed-Potatoes-12 bushels at 80 cents, \$9.60 |) | | |
| " Oats-6 bushels at 75 cents, \$4.50 | } 3 | 8 | 0 |
| " Barley |) | | |
| Share of One Yoke of Oxen between two | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| " Harness for " " | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| " Breaking Plough between two | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| " Harrows between two | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Waggon between four | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| Provisions and Sundry Expenditure | 11 | 16 | 0 |
| | £75 | 0 | 0 |

NOTE .- * These figures are considerably higher than present prices.

"By the aid of this expenditure," to adopt Prof. Tanner's words, "and by the crops grown in the first season, the crofters were able in October, 1883, to congratulate themselves upon having a 12 months' supply of food in hand, and thus within eight months from the period of their great difficulty they attained a position of comfort, and a complete freedom from all anxious care. They realized the change in their position, and gratitude reigned supreme in their minds. Much of the success of these crofters may be traced to the fact that in the labour of the family they possessed a further source of capital. The families very generally possessed more bread-winners than the father, and as the elder children were able to earn good wages in the district, they could contribute to the general capital, and in this way, most useful additions were made to the farm stock. We must not overlook the fact that when the children are grown up, and are able to help on the farm and earn good wages, they represent so much additional capital at command."

"The first year's crop of the pioneer crofters (many others have come since, so that there are now about 100 families around Benbacula, with a church, schools, and general prosperity) consisted of oats, barley and potatoes. Of oats, upon the first-breaking, an average of 42 bushels an acre was raised; of barley, 37 bushels; and of potatoes, 251 bushels. One of

them, Roderick McIsaac, wrote home in July of 1884:-

"'I never did see in all Scotland, or in any other country I was in, anything like this country. This is the bonniest place under the sun. The people who came here last year are well off now, I am very glad, in this country. I like it very well, but one thing I am sorry for, that I did not get married before I came here, for, the women are very scarce here.'"

Many similar instances of satisfactory progress from a small beginning might be quoted from the published reports of Prof. Tanner and other well known writers.

One of the best of the personal narratives of successful men in Manitoba, was written three years ago by Mr. Peter Imrie, and this is his concluding paragraph:—

"Manitoba, as Baillie Nicol Jarvie would remark, is far away from 'all the comforts o' the Saut Market.' So, any person to whom these are a necessity, had better delay coming to Manitoba for a few years at least. It is, in many respects, a sort of agricultural paradise, but for the present it is rather a dreary one. That dreariness, however, is just the price which present emigrants have to pay for their estates, and I really cannot think them dear at the cost. The feeling of loneliness must be worse in winter time; and to combat it, I would almost venture to suggest that every man going out there should take a wife with him, and that two or three should go together, and build their huts

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alongside each other. It is grievous to see so many bachelors as there are in Manitoba, wasting half their time upon household work, and wearying for want of society, when both evils might have been prevented by a little forethought and courage. No doubt one cannot but have a feeling of unwillingness to ask a woman to enter on a life of even temporary roughness; but after some little experience of it myself, both in tent and shanty, I feel safe to say that no one need shrink from the experiment; in my humble opinion, it is neither disagreeable nor dangerous."

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS, WITHIN THE SEVERAL AGENCY DISTRICTS.

Southern Manitoba.

Manitoba naturally divides itself into four general districts: the valley of the Red River, which wends northward along the eastern edge, and is the well known country populated by the fur-traders, their half-breed employers and Lord Selkirk's colonists, a century ago; second, the southern border drained by the Souris River, called the Souris Plain; third, the valley of the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan rivers, or western middle portion seen from the main line of the Canadian Pacific; and fourth, the low, marshy and somewhat wooded northern half surrounding lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg, only a little of which is at present attracting farmers.

Southern Manitoba is drained by the Souris River, which rises at the foot of the Côteau du Missouri, makes a long detour southward into Dakota and returns into Manitoba near the south-western corner, whence it takes a north-easterly course to its junction with the Assiniboine some distance below Brandon. Of its tributaries, the best known are the Moose Mountain and Pipestone creeks, the former south of Moose Mountain. and the latter coming from the northward of that elevation. East of the Souris the Pembina River gathers the drainage of southern Manitoba and empties it into the Red River.

This district is penetrated by two railways. The southwestern runs from Winnipeg up the Assimboine Valley, (but some distance south of that river) to Holland, Treherne, and Glenboro its present terminus, a station 105 miles from Winnipeg, and not far from the mouth of the Souris. The Pembina branch diverges at Rosenfield from the railway to Morris and Gretna, along the western banks of the Red River, and thence runs westward through the Pembina Valley to Deloraine, about 150 miles westward. Both roads will be extended as rapidly as settlement justifies it. Excepting the wooded hills and hollows of the broken and picturesque plateau called Pembina Mountain, through which the river has cut a deep and winding ravine which the railway crosses, and some other limited spots, the whole of this vast region is undulating prairie covered with luxurious grass, dense and tall, so that it ripples and waves under the breeze with beautiful effect. There are many living streams, and in the southern part several large lakes, one of which, Pelican, is the largest of a chain of half a dozen or more strung together in what was once the channel of a powerful river. is thirteen miles long, and bordered by steep and lofty cliffs, which are densely wooded, and the resort of deer and game birds, while the water abounds in fine fish and flocks of wild fowl. These lakes are bordered by a line of elevations called the Tiger Hills, which furnish wood in abundance. The next largest body of water is White-water Lake, near Deloraine, many miles in breadth, shallow, and bordered by marshes that attract wild ducks in innumerable quantities. Many lesser lakes dot the landscape, and the wet depressions are so numerous that few quarter sections are without them. They are nowhere of great size, however, and are surrounded by luxuriant grass, so that the settlers regard them as an important advantage, affording natural hay in abundance and an

unfailing supply of water for stock, for which this district rs. The southis admirably adapted. In many spots, dry during all the iboine Valley. summer months, moisture enough gathers to promote a land, Treherne, plentiful growth of forage, so that the sowing of hay or ion 105 miles other fodder is never thought of. Two tons of this wild of the Souris. hay per acre is not an unusual amount. The Souris Vall from the railley is well occupied, and good roads traverse the country n banks of the in every direction; though, for that matter, one can drive ough the Pemacross the prairie anywhere. Along the lower Souris are estward. Both many village centres, where a post-office, stores, blackent justifies it. smith shop, school and church, form the centre of a farmof the broken ing community, whose houses dot the surrounding knolls na Mountain. as far as the eye can reach. These extend all the way westnd winding raward to the Moose Mountain settlements. other limited The climate of this part, which has been appropriately ulating prairie tall, so that it peautiful effect. southern part

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called "the garden of Manitoba," is not greatly different from that of the west, except that its southerly latitude gives it an advantage in respect to earlier springs and later autumns.

Government lands in this part of Manitoba are almost all taken, but much desirable land remains to be bought from the railway at from \$2.50 to \$10.00 (10s. to £2) an acre, according to distance from railway, etc. Improved property can be bought near the railway at from \$5 to \$15 (£1 to £3) an acre. Most of the houses here are built of logs, with a roof thatched with earth and straw, while the stables are log and pole structures thatched. Along the southern boundary a better class of structures prevails than on the lower Souris. The soil is deep and of almost inexhaustible richness. growth of grasses and prairie herbage is remarkable, and astonishing crops of cereals and roots are recorded. Generally speaking, it is a very deep sandy loam, dark with the deposit of centuries of burned herbage, overlying gravel and coarse clay. The streams and most

of the lakes and sloughs furnish clear and sweet water, and the banks are gravelly. Wells strike excellent water at a moderate depth. Every crop belonging to western Canada or the northern United States can be grown there to advantage. Indian corn (maize) is the only exception, and this comes so near to entrance into the list, that every farmer has a big patch of the sweet variety of it in his garden, as a matter of course. As good, full-kerneled, well matured maize can be seen all over southern Manitoba as can be found in Iowa or Illinois. One instance of its success may be In the spring of 1887 Moore's Rural New mentioned. Yorker, one of the leading agricultural newspapers in the United States, sent parcels of seed corn to different parts of the continent, and offered a prize for the best ear from this seed. Amongst others, a parcel of this seed was sent to Miss E. Fowler, of Headingly, a station on the South Western Railway, fourteen miles from Winnipeg. young lady planted the seed and in due time the corn came to maturity. A few ears were selected and forwarded to New York for competition with the whole continent: a short time later word was received that it had been placed at the head of the list.

In view of these facts it is fair to expect that an acclimated variety of maize may sometime become a profitable farm crop in southern Manitoba.

Potatoes and all classes of vegetables grow and reach amazing sizes. One acre of land yields from 300 to 320 bushels of potatoes, was Mr. G. W. Vis's report to the Amsterdam capitalists in 1883:

"Turnips frequently weigh 25 lbs. each; cauliflowers and white and red cabbages from 15 to 25 lbs. each. Though few experiments as yet have been made in the cultivation of fruit trees, it is an ascertained fact that apple-trees can be raised with a great deal of success."

On the Pembina Branch Railway is a long line of flourishing villages—Morden, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Cartar and sweet ells strike exvery crop berthern United

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line of flour-Iound, Cartwright, Killarney (by the picturesque lake of that name) Boissevain and Deloraine, with lesser intermediate stations.

Morden is a brisk town of perhaps 1,000 people, and stands just west of the rough Pembina Mountain district, that is, on the eastern borders of the second prairie steppe. Fine farms surround it, but the chief source of its prosperity is in trading with the Mennonite settlements.

The Mennonites are a body of emigrants from Russia (though of German origin, who fled from persecution on account of their religion, which is a primitive form of Lutheranism. The Dominion Government, in 1876, set apart a large reserve for them between Morden and the International boundary, and loaned them sufficient money to make a beginning. They have fully justified the wisdom of this welcome and aid, and have overcome by their industry and perseverance every obstacle to success. They are a very peaceable, contented and industrious people, and have prospered so well that their settlement has now become a very important one, extending over 18 townships and including 648 square miles of land, while their numbers have increased to over 9,000 per-The isolation and almost patriarchal form of local government under which they lived at first is being gradually abandoned, and there being no longer any necessity for the mutual protection, which in the beginning led them to combine their property, many individuals now possess independent homesteads and wealth. They have established among themselves schools, stores and every facility for obtaining supplies from persons of their own nationality; but latterly the English language is being taught in their schools, where formerly only German was spoken, and this, it is hoped, will lead to a more social intercourse with their fellow Canadians.

Manitou is the next important village and has some thirty stores, shops, implement agencies, etc., and two elevators. It is on the treeless prairie, and fields of grain wave in every direction as far as the eye can reach. The chief Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company made a journey through this part of the country recently, and this is what he saw:—

"I left Manitou on the morning of the 19th August and drove over a considerable area of country before starting westward. Fields of wheat, oats and barley were very numerous, and the growth heavy. All were rapadily ripening. I passed on across the valley of the Pembina Giver through Pilot Mound, Clearwater Cartwright, Wakopa, and on to Deloraine, south of Whitewater Lake. The crops greatly surprised me. They all stood up well, with a strong growth of straw and well h aded out. In driving close to some large fields of wheat, their height, if I had driven through the field, would have entirely hidden the codies of the ponies I was driving. All were rapidly ripening and turning crown, and were apparently beyond material injury from frost, in the opinion of the settlers I conversed with.

"It is not beyond the truth to say that from Red River to Deloraine a distance of about 140 miles on a straight line, is almost one continuous wheat field. I had driven over the same country four years ago and was amazed at the great increase of settlement and cultivation, the improvement in the appearance of house and farm buildings, and the generally better condition of the people. Some parts, of course, are more thickly settled than others, but from the top of a small hill between Clearwater and Cartwright, I counted thirty houses, all with farm buildings attached."

Pilot Mound takes its name from a mound of gravel about 100 feet high, a mile north of the station, which served as a landmark to prairie travellers. It has shops, schools and elevators.

Killarney, besides being the market town for its district, is a place of pleasure-resort, due to the prettily wooded and broken country that environs its lake. It was in respect to this locality in particular that the following advice was given by Mr. C. A. Pringle, of Caledon. Co. Tyrone, Ireland, who visited Canada in 1881 as a delegate from Ireland, spent a month in studying southern Manitoba, and wrote a pamphlet, which was published by the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

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"I have now given a short account of my visit to Manitoba and the Northwest, and after spending nearly a month in that district of country, and travelling upwards of 800 miles through it, meeting with all classes, for I stopped in the humblest shanties as well as the best hotels, I have no hesitation in recommending it as a field of emigration for Irishmen. When I looked on its boundless prairies, composed of the richest and most fertile soil, ready for the plough, I thought what a paradise it would be for thousands of Irish farmers who are struggling against high rents and taxes, bad seasons and low prices, to obtain at best but a scanty substance, without any prospect of bettering their condition or providing for their families. To all who are so struggling, I would say: 'Sell out for whatever you can get, and go to the north-west, and you will never regret doing so.'

"The large capitalist should go also; he can invest his money at 9 per cent in real estate. There

'A man is a man if he's willing to toil,

And the numblest may gather the fruits of the soil.'

"There is no disturbing element in society, all are loyal and contented, because they are prosperous enjoying the fruits of their industry. All classes live well. There are no poor and of course, no poor houses, as we have in Ireland. Every day, large numbers of immigrants are arriving at Winnipeg, principally from Ontario, which is called the garden of the Dominion. The Ontario farmers are a shrewd, intelligent people, and know their business well, and the fact of their going to Manitoba in such numbers, speaks well for the country."

Boissevain and Deloraine are flourishing centres, and are the shipping and supplying points for Turtle Mountain, the vicinity of Whitewater and Pelican lakes, and the upper Souris valley. Both have good stores, implement agencies, elevators, hotels, livery stables, and a rapidly increasing population.

In September. 1887, a party of some 200 representative farmers from eastern Canada, notable for their intelligence and wealth, went to Winnipeg, and thence scattered through the country on tours of inspection. About seventy went into southern Manitoba, to Deloraine and back. They were accompanied by several officers of the Provincial Government.

The citizens of the towns along the route, though given only a few hours notice of their coming, arranged very creditable displays of produce at the stations, where the train stopped in each case long enough to let the excursionists examine the specimens. These were not "selected," but brought together in great haste, and represented very fairly what each locality was actually doing. At Morden, for example, one of the visitors, astonished at the size of the vegetables, jocosely expressed some doubt as to their genuineness, and turning to Mr. Maclaren, one of the exhibitors, asked him how much it had cost him to bring those potatoes from the Tennessee Valley. Mr. Maclaren replied, "nothing," inasmuch as he had got them from his own garden. The visitor then wanted to see the garden and satisfy himself, and was straightway shown thither. In a few minutes he returned, carrying a potato considerably larger than any on exhibit, and which he had dug with his own hands.

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At places reached after dark, the people turned out with torches to welcome the party, and a very pretty sight it was. Several got on board the train at different stations along the route for the purpose of meeting old friends, and describing to them the agricultural resources, fertility and facilities for settlement offered by their respective Mr. W. Stevenson, one of the largest threshers in southern Manitoba, was one of these visitors, and, on being asked the average yield per acre as shown in the threshing, said that in no case, so far, this season, had he threshed less than thirty-two bushels to the acre. He had threshed for Mr. Samuel Humphrey, at Miama, 670 bushels, being the yield of ten acres. This was the highest, although in several years he had threshed fifty bushels off the acre.

On the return of the party, many of the principal members gave their opinion of what they had seen, in the following brief way:—

A. T. BARNET, Guelph, Ont.

[&]quot;The country is certainly better than I anticipated; and I find the farmers have made greater advancement than they could possibly have done in a country like Ontario, in the same length of time."

HEXRY JARVIS, Brantford, Ont.

"The country far surpassed my most sanguine expectations; I have seen nothing, so far, in the natural features objectionable. As to roots, and I may say crops in general, I never saw their equal."

DAVID LAMBKIN, Brantford, Ont.

"It is the best district he has ever seen. "In fact," he says, "I do not think one could find a finer country. The produce I have seen on this trip could not be beaten."

DAVID NICHOL, Farquhar, Ont.

"I like the appearance of the country very much; and am of the opinion that the settler has good chances of success."

JOHN LAMBKIN, Brantford, Ont.

"Look at those stacks of grain; we have nothing to touch them in Ontario."

THOMAS PRIER, Exeter, On.

"Any man, who has fair health, and is at all industrious, is pretty sure to make a success. I think the soil the blackest and richest I have ever seen."

THOMAS SHAW, Cainesville, Ont.

"My impressions are very favorable; and do not think I could speak too highly of the country. The improvement since I last visited the Provlnce, seven years ago, is wonderful."

WILLIAM CONNELL, Poole, Ont.

"I may begin by saying that I am a native of Scotland, but have lived in Ontario for forty-four years, and could I have begun in such a country as Manitoba, I am certain I should be in a far better financial condition to-day."

GEORGE PERDUE, Fenelon Falls, Ont.

"I would advise any of my friends, who contemplated moving, to move to southern Manitoba, as I consider the land very suitable for agricultural purposes,"

F. E. Avys, Seaforth, Ont.

"I really think the country we have visited is as fine as any part I have seen. I have travelled through the principal portions of Dakota, but, in my estimation, Manitoba beats it."

Mr. Kelly, Reeve of Blyth.

"Taking southern Manitoba as a whole. I do not think it can be excelled for farming purposes, and I have travelled over a large portion of the Northwest."

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and I find the d possibly have James Martin, Bruce Agricultural Works, Techwater, Ont.

"I think a great deal of the country. I found all the farmers greatly pleased with the change they have made in settling in Manitoba."

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, Eramosa, Ont.

"The appearance of the country struck me at once. The ease with which the land can be brought under cultivation is surprising. The small percentage unfit for plow is remarkable; and the excellent condition of the cattle, as seen from the train, gives unmistakable evidence of the strength of Manitoba's grasses.

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THE RED RIVER VALLEY AND NORTHERN MANITOBA.

This district can be disposed of in a few words, because it has been so long occupied that its extraordinary fertility is sufficiently well known. One instance of the yield on a farm near Morris, on the western bank of Red River, 43 miles south of Winnipeg, vouched for by the local newspapers, may be cited as an example of what can be done on land there:—

"A farmer here has just threshed the immense yield of 800 bushels of grain from 19½ acres of land; 700 bushels of this brought him 54 cents per bushel. Another had 1,600 bushels from 25 acres of oats; but the general yield of wheat was from 30 to 35 bushels per acre. An estimate of the grain for export from this vicinity gives 225,000 bushels of wheat and 42,000 bushels of oats and barley. With 600 bushels per car, this makes 445 cars of grain, or 20 trainloads, allowing 22 cars per train."

In the immediate vicinity of Winnipeg there is little actual farming, except ust along the banks of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, where, at Selkirk Heights, St. Boniface, Kildonan, St. Andrews, Selkirk and more distant spots within the limits of the old Scotch and Red River settlements, farms were flourishing half a century ago, and the soil still yields good harvests; but away from the river banks, south to La Salle, west as far as Reaburn and north to Stanewall, an unbroken meadow of long grass waves as level and green as a lawn.

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THE CENTRAL PRAIRIE REGION.

The central prairie region, or "second steppe," extends from Carberry, on the Canadian Pacific, westward to Moose Jaw, a distance of nearly 300 miles, and includes the most thickly settled part of the prairie region. The principal towns along the main line of the railway are Carberry, Brandon, Virden, Elkhorn, Moosomin, Broadview, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moose Jaw. The last four of these lie upon streams tributary to the Qu'Appelle River, which runs parallel with the railway a few miles northward.

In general it may be said that this region has a lighter soil than that of the Red River Valley and southern Manitoba. It is less sticky, not so black, as a rule, dryer, but none the less fertile. The rainfall is nowhere insufficient for farming. There are some tracts of sandhills and coarse gravel, but these are utilized for grazing, and form but a small percentage out of the vast area of suitable surface. Except in the region surrounding Regina, there is everywhere an abundance of timber both for building purposes and for fuel.

Carberry is a village of some 400 people, and forms the market town and shipping point for the great level tract known as Beautiful Plains, which is almost entirely under cultivation.

Brandon is the next in size to Winnipeg, and numbers between three and four thousand people. It is growing rapidly, and is one of the pleasantest of western towns. An idea of its trade may be gained from the fact that, in the spring of 1887, no less than eighty self-binding harvesters, machines which cost from \$200 to \$250 a piece, were sent out from its implement agencies in a single day. The trade of Brandon extends to a great distance southward, in which direction is the largest part of the population, and where, after the Brandon Hills have been crossed, is

found as a good soil as anywhere in the Assiniboine or Souris valleys. Five hundred acres in a single field of wheat is not an uncommon sight in this neighborhood.

The Assiniboine is here crossed by bridges which carry stage roads; and a railway, the North-west Central, is now under construction nortward to Rapid City, on the Little Saskatchewan River. Professor Macoun has the following to say in regard to the Little Saskatchewan:—

"All the district drained by this stream is generally fertile, but much broken by ponds and hay marshes. These, however, can be drained in most cases, and lands now rejected from this cause will be sought for in the future. Ponds and lakes are numerous. Wild fowl in great numbers visit them every spring and full, and the river itself abounds in fish."

Rapid City is a thriving milling town, with water-power, and is the terminus of a branch railway following the river from Minnedosa. Between there and Minnedosa are some excellent farms and ranches. Minnedosa has 1,000 population, and is one of the most enterprising and comfortable towns in Manitoba. Between it and Portage la Prairie, along the line of the Manitoba and North-western Railway, is a succession of villages, occupying a beautiful high-lying and more or less bushy plain, the principal of which are Neepawa, Arden, Gladstone and Macdonald. These are in the valley of the White Mud River, which drains into Lake Manitoba.

Westward of Minnedosa, this railway crosses an extensive tract of very excellent land lying between the Little Saskatchewan and Birdtail rivers, in the midst of which is a chain of beautiful lakes. The best known of these is Shoal Lake, which is surrounded by an undulating country, thickly dotted with "bluffs" of poplar and occasional marshes, affording abundance of both fuel and hay for the settler. This region is well settled and produces much live-stock, as well as wheat. Birtle, on Birdtail Creek, a

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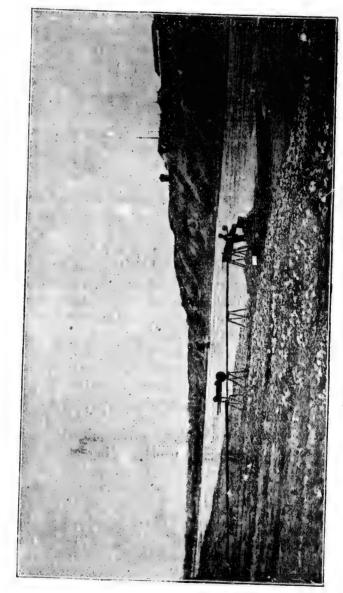
The place of next importance west of Brandon, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is Moosomin, which is close to the western boundary of Manitoba; but Elkhorn, Virden, Wapella and Broadview, are all railway stations and market centres, approaching it in consequence. In the neighborhood of Virden, particularly, will be seen some of the richest farms and best houses anywhere in the prairie region.

The principal settlements supporting this country are in the valley of Pipestone Creek southward. This is an exceedingly fertile country, dotted with small lakes, and provided with an abundance of grass and timber thickets. The soil is of a most excellent character, and houses are within sight of one another in all directions. It is probable that no region of the prairie offers greater inducements at the present time to agricultural immigrants than that tri-

butary to the villages between Brandon and Broadview.

The Canada Northwest Land Company owns an extensive tract of land here, which it is offering upon very advantageous terms. The best Government land is pretty well taken up, within a reasonable distance of the railway, but lands owned by the Canadian Pacific can be bought at from \$2.50 to \$6 an acre. Well improved farms are rarely in the market, but usually bring about \$12 an acre. These will have from 30 to 60 acres under crop, with dwellings and stables sufficient for ordinary purposes.

The valley of the Pipestone bears a great resemblance to that of the upper Souris, already described, and is largely occupied by Soutch and English people, who have churches and schools, and among whom are scattered many families of large means. Moosomin is the station



WASHING FOR GOLD ON THE BASKATCHEWAN,

for these, and for Moose Mountain, sixty miles southward, at the foot of which lie English settlements numbering several hundred people, who have devoted themselves successfully, not only to farming, but to the raising of They have postal facilities, stores, mills for grinding flour and sawing lumber, and form the nucleus of what will quickly develop into a populous and wealthy The South-western branch of the Canadian Pacific is pointing in that direction, and within two or three years, probably, this fine country will become directly accessible by rail, and will undergo rapid development. Much Government land is still free for homesteading in that neighborhood, and other lands can be purchased at very cheap rates. The soil is unusually fertile, and the character of the country makes cattle raising and mixed farming peculiarly advantageous there.

At Indian Head, some distance beyond Moosomin, is the great Bell farm, concerning which so much has been written. This farm harvested enormous crops last year, the average of which, in both quality and yield per acre, was quite as high as that anywhere in the whole region,

while the cost of production was som what less.

The next station beyond Indian Head is Qu'Appelle. This place is peculiarly pleasant, on account of the great number of trees standing in the village and diversifying the surrounding landscape. The village is provided with excellent churches, schools, shops and factories. This is the station for stages to Fort Qu'Appelle, eighteen miles northward, where, around the old Hudson's Bay post, on the banks of the Fishing Lakes, has grown up a village of some 500 people, the centre of a great stock-raising and farming district. The banks of the Qu'Appelle are peculiarly adapted to sheep pasturage and cattle-ranching, and the country northward and westward is an exceedingly fertile one, where settlement is progressing rapidly.



IN THE RANCHING COUNTRY, NEAR CALGABY.

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Around Regina and Moose Jaw there is much less tree growth than on the prairies eastward. The soil, however, is marvellously rich, and is especially adapted to the raising of wheat, of which an enormous quantity has been produced the present year. Beyond Moose Jaw, except in the neighbuorhood of Calgary, agriculture has not been tried to any great extent; but the experimental farms of the Canadian Pacific, situated at intervals of 20 to 50 miles between Moose Jaw and Calgary, have produced most excellent crops of all kinds of grain and vegetables, without irrigation of any other different methods than those an ordinary settler would use. A full account of the planting and results of these farms has been published in a pamphlet, which is issued by the Land Department of the Company, and can be had upon application to Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, at Winnipeg, or Mr. Archer Baker, General European Agent of the Company, 17 James St., Liverpool.

MIXED FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING.

In addition to wheat, which is the standard and most largely cultivated grain, (Manitoba red Fyfe wheat brings a higher price in Liverpool than that of any other place on the globe) the soil of the Northwest yields bountifully of barley, oats, rye, millet, timothy-grass, lucerne, peas, flax, hops, every sort of root-crop, and all kinds of garden produce; while the women and children are delighted to find themselves able to cultivate flowers to any extent. Mushrooms are plentiful and often of gigantic size. Barley and rye give a magnificent yield—often forty bushels to the acre. Oats are very generally culti-

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vated, and often form the first planting of the new settler. They incline to shorter straw and heavier heads than in the east, and produce fifty to seventy bushels. Millet and similar small grains grow excellently; as, also, do the fodder-plants, though these have been little cultivated, because there has been little need to supplement the natural hay-grasses. Hempen plants are indigenous all over the plains, so that it is not surprising to find that flax does exceedingly well in the Northwest, requiring ninety days to mature. The people living in northern Idaho, who are under very similar conditions, have long cultivated this plant, chiefly on account of the seed. In Manitoba, the Mennonites planted it with their first crops, and now cultivate it to a large extent, both for fibre and seed; for the latter there is always a good home market, linseed-oil mills having been built in Winnipeg. where, flax and hemp are grown, in scattered quantities, the total area of which is steadily widening.

Wild hops, pronounced by brewers to be of excellent quality, attain a luxuriant growth in many localities, the soil and climate of Manitoba, in particular, seeming peculiarly well fitted to them. Cultivated vines of this wild stock give as fine large hops as the vines of Kent, and their regular cultivation will prove highly profitable.

Wild peas, in some parts of the West, are plentiful and luxuriant; and crops of peas and beans have been found excellent wherever sown.

In respect to root-crops, it probably is not too much to say that no part of the world produces potatoes, turnips, onions and every kind of garden vegetables belonging to the coller half of the temperate zone, with so great a luxuriance, and of so fine a quality, as the Canadian West.

The Department of Agriculture has published a statement respecting the suitability of Manitoba as a place for

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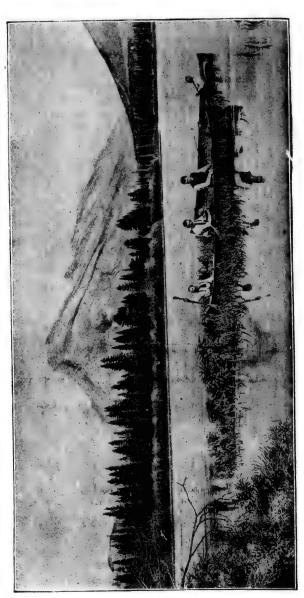
cellent calities, eeming of this Kent, fitable. ful and found

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stateace for settlement, based upon the answers of 153 farmers, whose names and addresses are given, and to whom reference may at any time be made. A copy of this statement in pamphlet form, entitled "What Farmers Say," will be furnished post free by any of the agents of the Canadian Government on application by letter. These farmers testify, among other things, to the amazing yield of rootcrops, ninety-two of them reporting an average crop of 318 bushels of potatoes to the acre. W. H. Swain, of Morris, has produced 800 to 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre, and sixty bushel of beans have also been raised by him per acre; S. C. Higginson, of Oakland, has produced cabbages weighing 17½ lbs. each; Allan Bell, of Portage la Prairie, has had cabbages 45 inches round, and turnips weighing 25 lbs each; Thos. B. Patterson has realized forty tons of turnips to the acre, some of them weighing as much as 20 lbs. each; Robt. E. Mitchell, of Cook's Creek, raised a squash of six weeks' growth, measuring 5 feet 6 inches around the centre; Wm. Moss, of High Bluff, has produced carrots weighing 11 pounds each, and turnips measuring 36 inches in circumference; James Airth, of Stonewall, states that the common weight of turnips is twelve pounds each, and some of them have gone as high as thirty-two and a half pounds; Isaac Casson, of Green Ridge, has raised 270 bushels of onions to the acre; John Geddes, of Kildonan, states that he has raised 300 bushels of carrots and 800 bushels of turnips per acre; John Kelly, of Morris, has produced from 800 to 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre; Joshua Appleyard, of Stonewall, also states his crops of turnips to have been 1,000 bushels per acre, the common weight being 12 lbs. each; Ed. Scott, of portage la Prairie, raised 400 bushels of turnips from half an acre of land. W. H. J. Swain, of Morris, had citrons weighing 18 lbs. each; Francis Ogletree, of Portage la Prairie, produced onions measuring 43 inches through the

centre; A. V. Beckstead, of Emerson, gives his experience as follows: mangel-wurzel weighing 27 lbs. each, beets weighing 23 lbs. each, cabbages weighing 49 lbs. each. onions each 11 lbs. in weight; W. B. Hall, of Headingly, has raised carrots 3 inches in diameter, beets weighing 20 lbs. each, and gives the weight of his turnips generally at 12 lbs. each; Philip McKay, of Portage la Prairie, took 200 bushels of turnips from one quarter of an acre of land, some of them weighing 25 lbs. each; he has produced carrots 4 inches in diameter and 14 inches long, has had cabbages measuring 26 inches in diameter, solid head, and four feet with the leaves on; his onions have measured 16 inches in circumference, and cauliflower heads, 19 in. in diameter. James Lawrie and Bro., of Morris, have produced turnips 30 inches in circumference, onions 14 inches, and melons 30 inches; they had one squash which measured about the same size as an ordinary flour barrel. James Owens, of Point du Chêne, had turnips 30 lbs. each, onions, 14 inches around, and cucumbers 18 inches long; Neil Henderson, of Cook's Creek, has raised 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acres, carrots 5 inches in diameter and 18 inches long, while his onions have frequently measured 5 inches through; James Bedford, of Emerson, has raised 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre. be remembered, moreover, that none of the farmers mentioned above used any special cultivation to produce the results described, and that the experience further west proves that everywhere, even in the comparatively dry region of Swift Current and Medicine Hat, and among the elevations of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, garden products of the same kind flourish.

Even the less hardy kinds succeed well. You will see tomatoes growing out of doors and ripening well all over the prairies. The Indian Mission at Qu'Appelle grows them as well as they do at Winnipeg or Emerson. Aspar-



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agus, tobacco, (but thus far the quality is poor) maize, melons of all kinds, and everything ordinarily in a garden, can be seen wherever a careful attempt has been made to make these more tender plants grow.

Wild fruits attain to great perfection in Manitoba and Assiniboia. Wild plums, raspberries, cherries, cranberries, and other berries abound, and are of luscious quality.

Apiculture is successfully carried on in the North-West, of course, as bees require just such a clear, dry atmosphere and wealth of flowers as they find on the prairies. The honey secreted solidifies and becomes ready for sealing sooner than in a warm, moist climate, and is consequently sweeter. Bee culture will always take an important place among the home industries of the West. It has been said that the natural food products of the Canadian North-West include twenty-one indigenous plants, thirty-two species of animals, eighteen fish and eighty-nine birds.

In connection with the farm, the raising of cattle, horses, swine and poultry, can be carried on most advantageously, as all the land not under cultivation is pasture, and there are few quarter-sections unsupplied with good drinking water. Pairs of working oxen weighing 3,500 pounds or more can be seen almost anywhere. The complete absence of any diseases is a point which should not be forgotten; and every care is taken by the local governments to prevent its introduction and to encourage live stock breeding generally.

DAIRY FARMING.

One special resource which deserves every farmer's attention, is dairying. For milk, there is at present less demand than will come later, when the towns have grown into cities; but butter and cheese can be made for export with great profit. Cheese factories have been established at several points and are doing very well. The butter of Manitoba is famous for its excellence, and is

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bhe is sent not only to all parts of the prairie region, but shipped east in large quantities, and even to Japan. At the Dominion Exhibition of 1887, in Toronto, the butter of Manitoba took the first prize, in competition with all Canada, greatly to the surprise and chagrin of some of the professional dairymen of Ontario. Items like the following, clipped from the *Call* newspaper of Winnipeg (October 27, 1887) are everyday occurrences, and show what buttermaking amounts to there:—

"James Kelly, of Arnaud, Man., sold 2,149 pounds of butter to the Hudson's Bay Company, which they pronounced to be the best butter bought by them this season, and for which he got the highest price in the market. He has been in Manitoba twelve years, and commenced farming here in 1880 with only one yoke of cattle, one log chain, a plow and \$1 capital. He has now twenty-two milch cows, and has in all eighty-three head of stock, and has no debts and no incumbrances on his property. He advises all his countrymen to come and farm in Manitoba."

TESTIMONY OF ACTUAL SETTLERS.

We cannot do better than close this pamphlet with a few of the many letters received from actual settlers in various parts of the Canadian North West. They will be found in the Appendix and will repay attentive perusal.



THE STEWART RANCH, PINCHER CREEK, N.W.T.

APPENDIX.

LETTERS FROM ACTUAL SETTLERS IN MANITOBA, ALBERTA AND ASSINIBOIA.

REV. A. ROBERTSON, Presbyterian Minister, Pine Creek, Alberta, Nov. 24th, '88.

TO THE INTENDING SETTLER:

As you are in search of a future home, allow me to give you a leaf from my experience of six years in the West as to the advantage of this locality and Southern Alberta, as a desirable place to locate. After seeing the Territory and Manitoba to some extent, I have preferred Alberta for three main reasons: its climate, its grass and its water.

Its clime.—Much has been said and written on this subject, and when all have said their little on the theme, it will be found to surpass all description. I wont say there is no winter here, nor yet that we can grow oranges, but take it season with season the year through, and I have seen nothing in our Dominion that is to be compared with Alberta for climate, and, as a friend said to me lately, for comfort, health and pleasure, we have the firest climate in the world.

Its grass.—The grass is not only here in abundance, but its nature adapts it for winter ranging, so that already many a hundred head of stock has come to the eastern market from our plains, that never received food from the hands of man until loaded on the car for the market: and finer beef could not be desired. When the stock owned by settlers shall fill these plains as the luffalo did, by the million, in the palmy days of but a few years back, then wealth, abundance and joy shall be our reward; the stayers shall have this harvest. Looking at the progress of the past six years, I feel convinced that many of this generation, even if I do not, shall see that day. We can boast of an extensive coal field,

timber to some extent, and valuable minerals; but it is the grass, combined with its pure water and fine climate, that is to make this part of our Dominion the wealthiest portion of our heritage.

Its water. - Purer, clearer and finer water it would be has I to find. abundance of which is to be found everywhere in this district. What with springs that live, and flow as open water the year round, rivulets. brooks and rivers, fresh from the snow-capped mountains to the West. neither man nor beast ever know the lack of one of nature's greatest blessings, good water. Here we have the prairies and the plains without the monotony of the vast country to the east of us. A sight more inspir ing than that to be obtained as one reaches the top of many of the ridges that lie between our larger rivers, neither artist nor poet could paint or imagine. There the grandeur of those lofty peaks that in their purity point heavenward can be scanned by the naked eye for mile after mile. while at their base lies the lower-formed hills clothed with their evergreen timber, out from which comes, here and there, a dark streak which tells of crystal streams that come to bless our heritage. There, Nature, Artist and Poet, converse with man in a language not to be misunderstood; Behold ! it is all very good.

Here, mixed farming can be carried on to the greate, advantage; grain and roots of all kinds, requisite for man or beast, can be cultivated to advantage, while the butter and cheese capacities of Alberta are such that we need but the settler to control a fair share of the wealth coming from such products. But I must leave this subject, as space will not permit of it here, yet, I may say in this connection that the settler can give more time to this industry in Alberta, without neglecting his stock, than in other parts of the Dominion. One is not one-half of the year gathering in food for his stock, and the other half feeding it out to them. All young stock and what is for the market can, with but little attention, provide for themselves until they are ready for the market.

I will close with a few statements as to the capacity of the country to produce grain. In wheat we are not claiming to stand with Manitoba, but the last three years has convinced many that we can supply the home demand for flour. In oats and barley we will take second place to no country. I have the average yield per acre of our place for the last three years. In 1886, twenty acres under crop, average yield per acre, 48 bushels: in 1887, forty-five acres, average yield, 33 bushels; in 1888, sixty acres, average yield, 54 bushels per acre. Twenty acres of the sixty, this year, yielded an average of 68 bushels per acre, and the oats weigh forty-four pounds to the bushel. While these are not the highest reports of these years, nor yet the lowest, they are a fair average, and justify, to my mind, at least, the statement contained in this letter, and give us abundance of hope for its future. Will you be one to come and take part with us in the blessings a kind and loving hand has previded for His creatures?

RW. JOHN McDougall, Methodist Missionary, Morleyville, Alberta.

NORTHERN ALBERTA THE NATURAL LOCATION FOR MIXED FARMING.

Having travelled over a great part of this country between the Barr and Athabasca rivers, now forming part of the Province of Alberta, I have no hesitation in claiming for this region, that it is pre-eminently adapted for the purposes of stock-raising, and the growth of vegetables and cereals of the hardier kinds; I say of the hardier kinds, for in this matter I would speak of what has been done, not of what may be accomplished in the future, for I fully believe in climate changes brought about by the settlement of the country, and as the reward of the industry and thrift of civilized man.

Over twenty years since, I successfully raised crops of barley and all manner of roots, at points over one hundred miles distant from each other, and situated in different altitudes.

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The quality of these crops was good, the quantity in yield was great, especially was this the case with barley and potatoes; while testing the soil, I was also practically experimenting upon the grasses natural to the land. I was travelling almost constantly with horses for from seven to eight months, and for the balance of the year with dogs. During the time I worked my horses, travelling and freighting with these for thousands of miles each season, I very seldom gave them any grain, their food being almost altogether the natural grass everywhere abounding in this big land; then when I took to the dogs, I turned my horses out on the range to hunt their own living, such was our unbounded faith in the native grasses, as also in the acclimatised horse. But as everyone can see, were it not for the nutritious properties of this grass, no amount of acclimatising would enable a horse to work all spring, summer and fall, and then find his own living during the colder winter months. In the meantime, in common with all other inhabitants of this country at that time, I was living on buffalo, whose only food the year round was the same grass, and whose instinctive judgment of these grasses was that in autumn and winter they went north into this region. I am writing about leaving the plains proper, these "great herds" of wild cattle went north into the park lands of northern Alberta, and thus fully demonstrated the fact of the stock-raising qualities of this immense land, situated on the banks of the Athabasca, North Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer rivers, while perennial streams, with their numberless tributaries, rising in the Rocky Mountains, as most of them do, and running parallel to each other, loudly speak as to the quality and quantity of the water supply of this favored land. On all of these streams, there is more or less timber, and everywhere over the country, the prairie and woodland is intermixed, so that in the very start of settlement, the question of cleared land, building timber, fencing and fuel is answered.

The bona fide home seeker, can, all over this part of Alberta, simultaneous with putting up his tent, start his plough and chop his logs for the new home, and set the other boys cutting and hauling rails for the first pasture; all this has been done, and will be in the near future in thousands of instances.

Here, almost any homesteader can go to lead knowing that his farm is situated right over a coal mine, that underlying this country and cropping out all over it, there are immense coal fields assuring him of an endless supply of fuel, and that at home. Another feature I had almost forgotten, is the game. The thrifty wife or daughter of the new settler can feel easy on account of the little crates of poultry she brings with her; they may grow, for all around are wild chickens and ducks in endless variety, and these can be made to give food and fun to the household while the others are growing. To the hardy and skilful hunter here is also a fine field; grisly, black, brown, cinnamon bear, moose and elk, black and white tail deer, all these are found in the low lands and foothills, while in the mountains are big horns and goats, and while hunting these latter, there is always the possibility of coming upon a mine of precious metal which will startle the word because of its richness, for as yet, this is a great unknown and unexplored region, and any new comer for the next twenty years may be a discoverer. We, who have for a score of years or more travelled this big unknown land have found some of its resources and known that these are very good, but we have also found out that it is so big, that as yet, we know very little about it. But we do know, that before many years, some of the very finest horses, cattle and sheep the world has ever seen, will be exported from this very region we have before us in mind as we write.

HUGH McKAY, Edmonton, Alberta, November 12th, 1888.

I have been farming in the Edmonton district for the past seven years, and have, during that time, succeeded in growing good crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, cabbages and various other garden vegetables.

My average crops of wheat have yielded 34 bushels per acre, and this year I had a yield of 40 bushels per acre. My average crops of barley range, from 40 to 60 bushels per acre; oats from 50 to 60 bushels per acre, and potatoes 500 bushels per acre. I had seven hundred cabbage plants this year, and 200 heads weighed 15 lbs. each, and the balance weighed from 10 to 12 lbs. each. I consider the district well adapted for mixed farming and dairying, &c. Cattle and horses, pigs and sheep de well.

Any practical man with a capital of from \$500.00 upwards, who is

willing to work, has every chance of succeeding here if he engages in mixed farming.

This year I have been making cheese from the milk of five cows, and have sold what I made at 22 cents per lb.

When I established here I had no capital, other than health, perseverance and industry.

I like the country and climate and have succeeded here.

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DUNCAN J. MoARTHUR, Pine Creek, Alberta.

I came to Alberta in 1883, and settled shortly afterwards on Pine Creek, where I have been farming since. I have now about 45 acres under cultivation, and have succeeded in growing good crops. This year I had 42 acres of oats, which yielded 52 bushels per acre, weighing 51 lbs. per bushel. I had one acre of Fyfe wheat which yielded 31 bushels and 10 lbs. of splendid grain, and one acre of barley which yielded 50 bushels. My potatoes and root crops were as good as I ever raised, and I have been farming all my life. The country is well adapted for dairy farming; and, any farmer coming here with a little capital to start with, has better chances of succeeding than in any other country I know of.

ANGUS FRASER, Calgary.

In reply to your questions, relating to the country in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountain House, having lived at the Hudson Bay Company's Fort there for 12 years, I am able to speak with experience. Coming to the North-West in 1861, and being at Oxford House, Norway House and York Factory, have seen considerable of the north.

My experience of the Mountain House leads me to believe that for a country suitable for mixed farming, it exceeds, in the luxuriance of its grasses, its plentiful supply of timber, its beautiful mountain streams abounding in fish and the productions of its soil, any portion of Alberta that I have seen; that it will, in the near future, be a thickly settled and wealthy district I have no doubt. During the last two years of my stay there we grew barley, potatoes, cabbages, carrots, turnips and beets, the equal of which I have never seen. From the Red Deer to the Mountain Fort, the country resembles old country parks, clumps of trees and open glades.

During the winter of '74 and '75, Angus McDonald and myself had two oxen which were given us by the H. B. Co,, and they wintered out without care we killed one about New Years of '75 and the other late in the spring and they made prime beef. The snow does not crust in that part of Alberta, we had warm winds, but not sufficient to cause a crust. The grasses grow long, and I have seen pea vine growing as high as brush.

The country has no end of coal, it is to be found along the river and

creek banks. Game, such as moose deer and grizzly bear, were abundant, it is one of the best fur countries in the North West.

At that time there were splendid forests of timber all over the country, but I hear lately that fires have done much damage to the timber. In early days the Indians used to bring me nuggets of gold from somewhere along some of the creeks. I had several of them, but have given them all away, the last one to Dr. McEachren, to make a ring; I believe gold will yet be found there in paying quantities.

Coming up the Saskatchewan, the country is a vast forest of good timber. All that is required to make it a populated country is a railway, its advantages will soon become known. I have lived at Calgary since 1875, and have 33 acres just outside the corporation of the town of Calgary. I have 37 head of cattle and comfortable buildings. I have now left the Hudson's Bay Co, after serving them for 24 years. I am waiting to sell my property in Calgary, as well as my farm here, and immediately I do so will take my cattle to the country I have told you of, as I consider it the best country I know. In early days we used to talk of the pity it was to see such a grand country lying waste while so many hundred heads of families near home were struggling for a life-time to make a bare living, and it is as good a country to-day as it was then. My native home was in Forfarshire, Scotland. I have no object in writing this letter but in the interest of truth and information.

What a man wants here is some capital to start with, say \$500, with industry and sobriety he will, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, be well off in the course of a few years.

THOMAS HOURSTON-JOHN ASHEN, Edmonton, Alberta, Nov. 14, 1888.

With reference to the quantity of land under cultivation in the vicinity of Edmonton, we should judge that there was about 4,000 acres under crop this year. All kinds of grain were grown—wheat, barley, oats; also flax, roots and vegetables, and Indian corn; small fruits, viz., currants, gooseberries, cherries and wild berries of many kinds.

We are not subject to summer frosts of any consequence. We have lived here for the last fifteen years, and we consider the country well adapted for mixed farming, and cannot see anything to prevent a good industrious farmer to make a good home for himself and family. We also have gold mining in the river, and abundance of good coal and lumber at moderate prices. We have two grist-mills and two saw-mills, giving employment to a number of men. We have several good general stores, from which can be procured any article required, at reasonable prices. In addition, we have a very large quantity of land awaiting settlement at the present time, and we would invite anyone in search of good land to come and visit us, and see the advantages and attractions of the country or themselves. The crops throughout the district this year were splen-

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did, both grain and roots. The samples exhibited at our annual Agricultural Exhibition, we claim, were second to none in Canada. The farmers are all well stocked with cattle and horses, some having as many as 200 head on their farms, which places beef at a reasonable figure.

In conclusion, we may say, should any reader of this letter require further information regarding this country at any time, we will be glad to communicate with them, and give them a true statement of matters here.

Robt. McKernan, Edmonton, Alberta, Nov. 14th, 1888.

I have resided in the Edmonton district for the past eleven years. My former home was in Carleton county, Ontario. I have been engaged in mixed farming the greater part of the time since my arrival here. And have succeeded in growing good crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and roots every year, my wheat averaging 45 bushels per acre; barley, 48 bushels per acre; oats, from 75 to 125 bushels per acre, and potatoes, from 450 to 500 bushels per acre. I have 32 cows. This year I milked 10 of them, and have sold over \$600 worth of butter, besides keeping sufficient for my family use. I have also 8 horses, 14 pigs, 14 sheep and fowls of different kinds.

I have succeeded in the country, and consider that any practical farmer can make a good living here, with, say, a capital of \$1000 to start with. I am a married man, and have six children, and they enjoy the advantage of attending a school equal at least to any country school in Ontario. We have churches of every denomination, and large stores carrying every line of goods. We have a good climate, plenty of timber and coal at one's door, water and grass good and abundant everywhere. I know of no country which offers greater inducements to practical, industrious farmers. My wife and myself could not be induced to return to Ontario again. The climate is healthy and good, and life is in every way enjoyable. I have been connected with the District Agricultural Society since its organization, eight years ago, and we have had eight annual exhibitions. The farm products shown each year would make a creditable display at any exhibition in Canada. Wages for good, steady farm hands have always been good here, from \$26 to \$40 per month the year round. The settler coming to Alberta will, if he is industrious, never regret his choice of location.

JAMES REILLY, Calgary, Nov. 17th, 1888.

In reply to your request that I would give my opinion of the adaptability of Alberta generally, and this district in particular, for individual and co-operative dairy industry, I may say, having now lived in Alberta for five years, and coming here with the beginners, when the settlement and farming experiments were timidly and in many cases rather doubtfully undertaken, I have closely watched and measured the failures and the

success of the years that have led up to the wonderful and satisfactory development attendant upon every intelligent effort to pursue mixed of dairy farming in Alberta. I was in a measure prepared to note with more than usual interest the work of making butter in this new country. Having lived all my previous life in the Eastern Townships-the home par excellence of good butter in Canada-and having witnessed there the many experiments that led up from the days of the earthenware milk crock, the wooden dish and the shining tin pans, and lastly the efficient cooler and the water tank, everything from the tiresome old dash churn to the modern rotary, and having read almost everything of merit written upon the subject, from the well-remembered "agricultural column" of the local weekly, and lastly, and best of all, the admirable and excellent treatise by Mr. Lynch, of Danville, Que., I feel in a measure prepared to speak advisedly—at least I will speak candidly—of what I know and have seen here, and I have no hesitation in saying or foretelling that Alberta must, on account of its natural adaptability, become in the near future one of the largest producers of the finest butter required to meet the exacting markets and satisfy the taste of the most extravagant epicures. Here are my reasons: To produce good butter the materials that make it must be good; the grass in warm seasons must be abundant, sweet and free from noxious or strong-flavored weeds, and well-cured hav made from this grass for winter feeding. These, with cool, sweet water in abundance, are the principal materials with which any intelligent man, possessing a well-selected herd of milch cows, need ask no favors of any competitor. Well, how is Alberta in regard to the required pasture for dairy purposes? Let me tell you I have driven through central Alberta from Fort McLeod, on the south, to Edmonton, on the north, a distance of over 300 miles, and from the rolling foot-hills near the mountains to the undulating plains nere the eastern border, and do not hesitate to say, without fear of contre on, that the sun of our civilization does not shine on a fairer or mo: inviting field of choice, rich, abundant pastures than is to be found alor the mountain streams of cool, sweet water that flow from out of the Locky Mountain reservoirs eastward through the valleys of Alberta. The waters of our streams, flowing as they do from melting ice in the mountains, retain their coolness even in midsummer, the rapidity of the flow ensuring purity.

Then, the nights, on account of our elevation, are cool and the air peculiarly pure and clear, following the warmest days of our warmest seasons. Now the greatest obstacle which the Eastern butter-maker meets with is the warm, still, muggy nights, when the slightest negligence in perfect cleanliness entails tainted cream; a continuation of these nights making every effort to make good butter a comparative failure. Alberta is free from all this, a fact which gives it a decided prestige over all other lands not similarly elevated and situated.

Then the conditions being so tayorable you ask would I advise new settlers in Alberta to begin dairy farming at once? Most decidedly I do, as it is the surest road to success and wealth. No matter how small his beginning, let him get a few cows, as many as possible, as many as he can milk and properly care for. For instance, a settler arrives here having means to put up a small house on his 160-acre homestead, and has also means to get a span of horses, a plough and harrow, with enough Then, if he has a wife, and \$100 left, of seed to plant a few acres. let him buy two cows; if more money still, more cows—say five cows the first year. From these he will be able to make five pounds of butter daily during five months, worth in our market 25 cents a pound. will support himself and wife. The milk will also feed three calves and a couple of pigs. Now, it must be remembered that the care of these need not prevent him from cultivating a good garden and attending to a goodly number of acres of crops besides. And it must be also remembered, in connection with all this, that no matter how favorable the season may be, the garden and the cultivated acres may prove a failure, but neither hail-storm nor frost affect the returns from properly attended milch cows.

Of course, the above applies to individual beginnings of an industry that will unavoidably merge into a co-operative dairy farming, when the creamery will be established in the centre of the township, where the individual or company will gather the cream from the surrounding farmers, and employ a practical and trained butter-maker, who will produce from the uniform and unequalled cream of Alberta the gilt-edged creamery butter of commerce, unsurpassed, if equalled, by any in the world.

Now, I will get down to figures, and show the practical possibilities of a single township of Alberta pasture land. A township is six miles square, and contains 36 sections of 640 acres each. Let us suppose this divided into 12 farms of 320 acres, each farm capable of sustaining, both summer and winter, 20 cows; this makes 1,440 cows in the township. It will be admitted that a fair average cow will yield sufficient milk and cream to make one pound of butter a day for five months in each year. Now, 1,440 lbs. of butter at, say, 20 cents per pound, will amount in a season to the handsome sum of \$43,200. Just think of this sum coming into a single township every season; and remembering all the while that after the farmer milks his cows in the morning, he can then,until the milking of evening, attend to all the demands and duties of his profitable mixed farming besides!

But it may be asked, Where will you find a market for all this butter? Well, the question of a market need give little trouble. I feel certain that if there were a hundred creameries in Alberta, each making a greater output than the above, there would be twenty commission merchants in active competition to control the productions. Butter being a

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ot es t e prime necessity of civilization, must not only be of good quality, but must be produced in large quantities to make the handling and control of it profitable. It is the most concentrated form of agricultural production, shrinking less in value by transportation than any other when properly prepared for export. And it is perfectly safe to predict that the time is coming when train-loads of Alberta butter will be shipped to both the eastern and western seaboards, finding a most ready market in Europe, when its excellence and reputation is once established.

Foreseeing the future and the demand for our productions is why I would earnestly encourage the incoming settler to the inviting lands of Alberta to make dairy farming his principal vocation, the most practical contributions towards which are common sense and a good wife. If I were an immigration agent, I would try to impress every incoming settler with the necessity and advantage of possessing and bringing in his wife with him. For I am persuaded that all the weariness, dreariness and loneliness, all the slovenliness, discomforts, discouragements, disappointments and failures of our North-West pioneer settlement may be justly attributed to the wifeless homes of our prairies.

CROP YIELD OF A FEW OF THE ALBERTA FARMS.

Samuel Ray.—Thirty acres under cultivation. Oat yield, 65 bushels per acre; 48 lbs. per bushel. Wheat yield, 40 bushels per acre. Good sample.

- A. C. Nelson,—Twenty-five acres under cultivation. Oat yield, 60 bushels per acre. Barley yield, 40 bushels per acre. Potatoes, 400 bushels per acre.
- R. Jameson.—Thirty acres under cultivation. Oat yield, 48 bushels per acre. Barley yield, 34 bushels per acre. Potatoes, 300 bushels per acre. Wheat, good crop.

McInnes & Marshall.—Eighteen hundred bushels of oats, weighing 48 lbs. per bushel.

- D. Vadir.—Forty acres under cultivation. Twenty acres of oats, splendid. Also raised wheat, barley and potatoes, all giving large yields.
- P. CLELLAND.—Thirty-five acres under cultivation. Oats, 1,280 bushels, weighing 47 lbs. per bushel. Barley, splendid crop. Wheat, over 40 bushels per acre, No. 1 sample. Also raised flax, potatoes, and garden vegetables and roots, all giving heavy yields.
- J. W. McLoughlin.—Forty acres under cultivation. Oats, barley and potatoes. Eleven hundred bushels of potatoes off $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

W. Alley.-Forty acres under cultivation. Oats, 75 bushels per acre

LEO GAETZ.—Two thousand five hundred bushels of oats. Splendid crops of wheat, barley, peas and flax. Roots and vegetables, all splendid crops.

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BEATY Bros.--Two thousand bushels of oats, and splendid crops of all kinds.

The following letters from the adjoining Province of Assiniboia will also be found very interesting:—

From the President of the Assiniboia Agricultural Society, Regina, Nov. 2, 1888.

Replying to your enquiry, I beg to inform you that I came to the Regina District in the fall of 1882, and settled on my land, twelve miles north-east of Regina, in the spring of 1883. I put in a little crop the first year, on breaking, which yielded well, considering the chance it had. During the summer, I prepared as much land for crop as I could afford. having started without capital, and being compelled to draw wood to town to provide the necessities of life. Each successive year I kept adding to the area of cultivation, and was gradually getting a little ahead. In 1887 I had 80 acres in crop, and, although prices were low, I got a fair return. I had at this time three horses, a yoke of oxen, two cows and four head of young cattle, a binder, wagon, plows, steigh, and all necessary implements, all of which were paid for at the beginning of the present year. This year I had 105 acres in crop, which, if present prices rule until I get my grain marketed, will return me at least two thousand dollars (\$2,000). My yield this year was very large, the new ground yielding thirty-five bushels of No. 1 hard wheat to the acre; the old ground, which has been cropped five times without manure, yielded between 25 and 30 bushels per acre. My oats yielded in one field nearly 80 bushels to the acre, while none went less than 60. I consider this district well adapted to wheat growing, cattle raising and dairying. The grass is long and rich, and cattle can be fattened in this country much quicker, cheaper and better than in any other country I know of. I have not been troubled with frost since I came to this district, my wheat always grading No. 1 hard.

ROBERT GREEN, Regina, Sept. 19th, 1888.

The following statement will show what my farm has produced this year, and will give intending settlers an idea of the agricultural products of this district. First, I will say that in 1872 I came from Suffolk, Eng., to Manitoba, where I resided until 1882. I then came west, and located on Section 20-17-19, adjoining the city of Regina. This year (1889) I had 80 acres cropped, as follows:—Wheat, 29 acres, yielding 30 bushels per

acre, grading No. 1 hard; oats, 48 acres, yielding 60 bushels per acre; potatoes (Early Rose), 3 acres, yielding 350 bushels per acre. The binding of the grain averaged 31bs. of twine to the acre. I have also a garden consisting of one acre, on which I raised cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, beets, mangels, &c., which, for size and quality, may be equalled, but not excelled, in any agricultural district in the world. The soil and climate of this district are well adapted to the growth of trees and shrubs. I have at present a small grove of soft maples, ranging from three to four feet high, grown from the seed sown two years ago. I also have a few currant trees, planted two years ago; they bore a fair quality of fruit this year. The soil in this district is a rich, dark clay, almost a clay-loam, with light-colored clay sub-soil. Better soil for growing grain, roots or vegetables cannot be found.

As regards our climate, all I can say is that it is second to none in the world, and that I never enjoyed better health than I have since I came to take up my residence in this district.

Regarding our school and church privileges, I may say that, in my opinion, we have them equal to any of the old cities in the east.

In conclusion, I would say that, from what I have seen and heard, the majority of the farmers in this district have raised crops similar to mine.

HENRY McElree, Regina, October 20th, 1888.

I came to Regina District in 1882. I had no team, and only \$10 in cash, I located 9 miles north-east of Regina, and went to work Bought a team on tick, and have been cracking away ever since, drawing wood, hay, etc., always getting a good living for large family, and getting farm into order. I have no time to tell you what I did during the past five years, but will tell you what I have now, and let you come to your own ideas: I have 640 acres (I second homesteaded,) 100 acres ready for crop next year, have 17 head of cattle, a binder, two wagons, 3 plows, 2 harrows, 400 chickens, comfortable house, stable, and everything necessary to continue farming. I sold my wheat to-day for \$1.04 per bushel and when I get my money I will not owe a cent in the world. Climate good and healthy. Hasn't cost \$5.00 for doctor bills, since I came to the country. Wheat yielded this year, 25 bushels to the acre; oats, 55. No frost.

From John McIntyre, Vice-President Assimboia Agricultural Society, Regina, November, 5th, 1888.

I had 100 acres under crop this year. I have just threshed. I had one field of 25 acres, which averaged 32 bushes of wheat to the acre. My other field did not do so well, but still was large. Had fifty acres of oats, which averaged 60 bushels to the acre. Sold some of my wheat for \$1.06 per bush. I live two miles from Regina, and find dairying very profit-

able. This country produces the best butter in the world. I make more money out of my cattle than out of wheat. Barley does well in this country, and potatoes, and other vegetables, excel anything I ever saw. Will have 150 acres in crop next year, if I am well. Am building good stable this fall to cost \$800.00 This country is good enough for me.

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E. N. HOPKINS, Moose Jaw, Dec. 8th, 1888.

I was born in Oxford County, and lived there until 1882. For ten years I was engaged in the Cheese Trade. In the Spring of 1882, I decided to emigrate to the North-West, and test for myself the adaptability of the country for stock raising, and dairying. Having procured a team a ! outfit at Brandon, we started out to look for a suitable location, but did not find one that was in all respects desirable until we came to the Moose Jaw Valley, where we decided to make our home. Some there have been engaged in Mixed Farming, especially dairying and stock raising, and wish to bear testimony to the adaptability of the country for raising lorses, sheep and cattle. Horses live out on the prairie during the winter, and cattle only require to be fed and housed for a few weeks. The nutritious grasses of the prairie, produce the finest beef, and the milk is capable to make the finest flavoured butter and cheese. I have found the climate to be in my opinion superior to that of Ontario, and to-day, 8th of December, is a fine sunshiny day, more like a May day in Ontario, than December, in fact I do not think there is a country in the world that has more sunshine than the Canadian North-West. I raised 1,200 bushels of oats this year for my stock, but did not sow any wheat, but there is in Moose Jaw District, this year, about 150,000 bushels of good No. 1 hard wheat for market, some of which averaged 30 and 40 bushels per acre. There was not the slightest trace of frost in the District until the night of the 20th September, when all danger of injury to crops was past. I can from six year's experience, recommend the Moose Jaw District as a desirable location for intending emigrants.

G. M. Annable, Moosejaw, Dec. 29th, 1888.

I came to the Moosejaw district in June, 1882, from Dundas County, Ontario. Have been farming ever since; my attention has been chiefly devoted to stock. I have had experience in raising horses, cattle and sheep, and in my opinion it is the best country for that purpose in Canada. The winter is not more than half as long here as it is where I came from. We have had no snow yet, and the weather is fine and warm; cattle and sheep are still grazing out, and they are in fine condition. During the winter of 1887-88, we fed our cattle only eight weeks. We never feed or stable young horses at all; they graze out all winter. I tried an experiment with spring colts last winter. I put two of them

in the stable, and fed them with hay and oats; the others merely roamed on the prairie and picked up their living, and in the spring they were in a much better condition than the others. I am satisfied this district cannot be surpassed as a stock raising and grain producing district, and would strongly advise intending settlers to see this place before settling elsewhere.

John Small, Moosejaw, Dec. 29th, 1888.

I settled on this land in the spring of 1884. I came to the Northwest from the Township of Emily, County of Victoria, Ontario. I am very glad that I came to the country. The soil here is, in my opinion, the best I ever put a plough through—a heavy clay loam, easily worked. I threshed this year 3,646 bushels (threshers' measure), of which 2,070 were wheat; and to raise this I had no assistance except a young son and one team of horses and one yoke of oxen. My son George, who farms the other half of the section, had a crop (in addition to coarse grains) of 1,325 bushels of wheat, and he had no help, except in stacking and threshing, and this was raised with one yoke of cattle. The district I also regard as excellent for grazing; the grass is strong, very nutritious. My cattle are out yet, and when they come home in the evening they are quite full. I would very strongly advise parties wanting land to come to this part of the country and make a good home for themselves.

Benjamin Smith, Moosejaw, Dec. 29th, 1888.

I came to this district and settled in the spring of 1883. I came to it from the Township of Arthur, County of Wellington, Ontario. I regard the district as first-class for agricultural and grazing purposes. In 1887 I had over 2,400 bushels of grain, about 800 bushels of wheat, oats and barley—that quantity of each. In 1888 I had a crop of 2,700 bushels of grain, of which 1,400 bushels were wheat. All the work in connection with those crops I did myself, except the stacking and threshing. A man is quite as sure of a crop here as he is in Ontario, and he can raise it at much less expense. For grazing I think it is the finest country in the world—the finest I have ever seen, at least. My stock are out yet, and thriving on what they eat on the prairie, as fat as they would be in midsummer. I have every reason to be thankful that I came to the Northwest. I like the climate and soil.

SAMUEL K. RATHWELL, President of the Moosejaw Agricultural Society.

I came to the Northwest in the spring of 1883, and then settled on the land where I have since resided. I came to it from the Township of Arthur, County of Wellington, Ontario. My opinion is that this land is A 1 for agricultural purposes. My crop last season was upwards of 1,650

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bushels of grain, nearly 900 bushels of which were wheat. This was raised by me without any hiring. For grazing purposes it far exceeds the land that I came from in Ontario. Cattle thrive on the grass here whenever they can get at it, even immediately after the snow leaves the ground in the spring; whereas it even hurts them to be allowed to feed on the grass for a considerable time after the snow goes away in the County of Wellington. I think that cattle, and better cattle, too, can be raised here at one-third of what it costs there. The cost of raising horses is simply nominal; they will thrive without being stall-fed any part of the year. I am more than satisfied with the agricultural and grazing

H. C. GILMOUR, one of the Directors of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society. I came to the North West Territories, from the Township of Stanley, in the County of Huron, and Province of Ontario, in 1883, since that, I have resided on said half section. In my opinion the land in this district is excellent for agricultural and grazing purposes. My crop this year (raised without any hiring) was 1,300 busilels of wheat, and upward The crop of my son Hugh, who farms alongside of me, was 1,600 bushels of wheat, and 2,100 bushels of all grain, and both would have been at least twenty per cent. greater, had our reaping machine not broken down, when our crops were less, than half cut. During the week that they stood, before, we were able to recommence cutting, (all having been ripe) they shelled out to at least twenty per cent. I have, besides horses and other stock, over forty head of cattle, and my experience is that they can be raised here, at under less cost, with greater ease, and come out in the spring better than is the case in Ontario. I travelled in 1882 and 1883, largely through Manitoba, and the North West Territories, (east of this) and I saw nothing to suit me until I struck Moose Jaw, and the Buffalo Lake District in it. I think a man with energy, some knowledge of farming, and a little means to start with, can scarcely fail to do well out here.

JOSEPH YOUNG, Dec, 29th, 1888.

I desire to make this statement as to my views and experience, sinceI came to the North-West. I came in the fall of 1883, from the Township of Caradoc, in the County of Middlesex, Ontario, I took up my land in the Moose Jaw District, and I think it is about the best part of the country that lies between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, for agricultural purposes and mixed farming. We milked 15 cows during the last two seasons, and sold in the neighborhood of \$400 worth of butter each year, besides supplying eight of a family with milk and butter, and raising twelve calves each year, and I think for cheese and buttermaking, this part of the country is hard to beat. In 1887, I had 95 acres under crops, then turned out 4,000 bushels, 1,500 of it having been wheat.

Last season, I threshed 3,000 bushels of grain, upwards of 2,000 of which was wheat. I think any man that comes to this country that will stert in mixed farming will do well.

GEORGE SYLVAIN, Moose Jaw, Dec. 29th, 1888.

I came to the North-West in 1882, from Rimouski, in Quebec, and I have resided in the Moose Jaw District, since 1882.

I consider the land out here to be excellent land for agricultural and grazing, particularly for horses and sheep. My crop just threshed amounts to (threshers measure) 1,150 bushels of wheat, and upwards of 2,200 bushels of all kinds of grain. The climate is very salubrious, and for those who (like myself) are or have been troubled with asthma, it is inestimable. Before I came here, I could not move out of my house for six months out of each year, for thirty years; since I settled out here, it has not troubled me at all. I think this is a good place for farmers with little means, and some energy to make a home for themselves.

E. J. BARKER, Moose Jaw, December 29th, 1888.

I settled here in May 1883, having come to the North-West from the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, Ontario. The quality of the land here is No. 1, as good I think as lies out-doors. For both grazing and grain purposes I think it can't be excelled. I have pasture on my land which is at the present time affording my stock all the nourishment they require. They come in every night as full as they can hold, and it is not a particle better than the rest of the township and district. I raised last season not less than 1,700 bushels of grain, of which 950 bushels were wheat. To do this, I had the partial services of a man for four months. To persons of limited means, with energy, my recommendation is to come to the North-West. Such are much more certain of making farming a success, and of providing a good home for themselves than they would be in Ontario.

BENJAMIN SMITH, Moose Jaw, December 29th, 1888.

I came here in March 1882, and have farmed ever since. When I arrived here I had not enough of money to buy a cow; with what I had, I went into partnership with my brother-in-law, who had a yoke of oxen.

In 1885 I was able to start for myself, and now have six horses, a yolk of oxen, ten head of cattle and about 1400 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of barley, and 600 bushels of oats this year, and all the necessary implements to go on with my farming next year.

I have a house worth six hundred dollars, and a stable that cost four hundred dollars. I would advise anyone who has not got a good home, to come to the Moose Jaw district and take up a homestead, he can do well, either farming or ranching.

As for stock, my horses lived until the 15th day of February, last year, on the prairie, and kept fat and hearty.

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I will be pleased to give any information in my power to anyone thinking of coming to this part of the country.

JOHN A. HILL, Moose Jaw, December 29th, 1888.

In the spring of '82, I sold my farm in the Muskoka district, and started for Manitoba; and when I got there, I thought I would like to see the great North-West, and took the train as far as Flat Creek; then with three more that joined me, we started to walk, and when we got to the Bell Farm we tried to get land homestead, but as it was so near all taken up, we could only get one place that suited, and one of the party entered for it; the other two went back, and I started on alone, and when I got to the Moose Jaw I concluded to stay, and see what the weather was in this country, and I was so delighted with the land, and especially the climate, that in the spring of '83 I took up land, and sent for my family, who arrived safely, and were delighted with the country.

I broke about 20 acres, and the next year I backset the 20 acres, and the next year I sowed it with wheat; and 25 bushels to the acre, and have had good crops every year, except 86. My wheat this year, went 28½ bushels to the acre, I had 2150 bushels of grain this year; the wheat weighs 62½ lbs. to the bushel.

I like the country and the climate, and for farming and stock-raising I don't think it can be beat, and I intend to make this my home, and would advise all who who want to live happy and enjoy good health, to come to the Moose Jaw District.

W. C. SAUNDERS, Moore Jaw.

My experience in raising cattle in this district, has been very satisfactory. I have at present 36 head. Cattle here require to be fed only three months in the year, viz: January, February and March, and frequently will feed out a considerable part of that time. I have not had to house and feed my cattle until the lat of January, nor after the 1st of April in any year. At this date, December 18th, 1888, I have nine calves raised by hand, which have not been stabled or fed, and they are still feeding out and doing well,

The autumn frost does not injure the grass here, as in Eastern Canada, but preserves and cures it, so that cattle continue to eat it and thrive upon it, until it is deeply covered with snow, and again when the snow melts and leaves, which usually takes place in March, the grass still retains its nutriment, and cattle prefer it to hay, and will thrive upon it nearly if not quite as well as they did in the fall before.

Horses will feed or pasture all winter in valleys, and usually come out in the spring in improved condition.

My experience has proved to me that this is eminently a stock-raising district.

New Tulsha, Assiniboia, August 12th, 1888.

I came to Canada last year and took up a Homestead, and to-day my farm is worth \$600; grain and cattle, \$200. I can say any man who wants to work could get on well and can make a comfortable home by doing so. The climate and soil are the best in Canada.

G. KALK.

NEW TULSHA, Assiniboia, 12th August, 1888.

If a man cares for his family and wants to do good for his children, then he should come to Canada, that is my opinion. I take pleasure in giving a correct statement. Before I left Roumania, I had to borrow money for my journey, and I came to Canada without one cent, and three children with me. I left my wife and two children in Roumania, and after one year's work in Canada I paid all my debts and sent money to my wife to come over with two children; and to-day my capital is about \$1,000, and this all I made in only three years. I do sincerely advise all who want to work to come to Canada, and I am certain that they will be happy here.

Your Friend,

PHILIP PUTZ.

STEINBACH, Man., November 9th, 1888.

MR. HAMILTON,

My opinion of Manitoba, after fourteen years' settlement here, is that there is no better country for a poor man. The climate is healthy, and during the fourteen years I have been here I have had no failure in crop. Wheat has yielded not less than 18 bushels and not more than 37 bushels to an acre. Oats, 50 bushels to an acre in average, and Barley, 30 bushels in average, except in 1887, when I got 61 bushels to an acre in average. The yield of potatoes has been from 200 to 300 bushels to an acre. The pastures here are exceedingly good, and the grass is very nutritious both for young and old cattle. Although the winters in Kansas and Nebraska are shorter than in this country, the cattle get here earlier a more nutritious feed. I have been twice away from here, but I find this to be the best country for farming. Garden products and roots give a very good yield. I know several persons who came to this country without a cent, and they are now well off, owning 20 to 50 head of cattle, besides some spare money. The working men will here better their conditions. This is not a mere puff, but the real truth.

I am a poor writer, but you may correct this as you wish.

Very respectfully,

A. S. FRIESEN.

New Tuisha, Assiniboia, 12th August, 1888.

I have been in many countries, but I have not found in any country such a good climate as in Canada, and the soil is the best forfarming. I am most certain that there is no better soil in the world than in Canada, and my opinion is that any man, who likes to work with energy, is certain to make a comfortable home.

YUNZ JOHAN SEIBOLD,

GRETNA, January 16, 1889.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,

Land Commissioner, C. P. R., Winnipeg.

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I beg to send you a report of our farming operations:—Our farm consists of 640 acres of land, situated in Township 2, Range 3, West, being about 15 miles from Gretna and seven miles from Plum Coulee, on the C. P. R. South Western. We cultivate the entire section. The first crop was sown in 1884, which was put in on breaking done the previous July, and consisted entirely of flax, which yielded 19 bushels to the acre and netted a very handsome profit for our investment. Since that season we have mixed our crop, sowing only 500 acres of wheat, flax, harley and oats, and preparing the balance of about 140 acres as Summer fallow, during the slack season before harvest, and enabling us to have sufficient ploughing done in the Fall for all grain we wished to sow in the Spring. Our farm is worked entirely by hired help, and the profits over all expenses have exceeded \$3,000.00 yearly the past two years. The yield of wheat in the crop of 1889 was about 29 bushels per acre, of which we had 400 acres. The crop of 1888 did not yield so well, averaging only about 23 bushels to the acre, but the sample was good, grading 1 Hard. Our barley yielded about 35 bushels to the acre, oats, 55, and flax, 15. The season of 1888 was not as favourable as former years, but the results were very satisfactory, owing to good prices.

Our plan of securing help in harvest proved very successful and profitable. We secured a number of men in Ontario, under contract for 60 days, and made arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for reduced rates for that time, and saved our grain promptly, without loss by shelling or bad weather.

Farming, if properly attended to, is certain to give favourable results.

I have the honour to be, Sir.

Yours very truly,

M. LONG.

Manitoba Manager for J. & J. Livingston.

Dunbow, Alberta, November 20th, 1888.

As you wish to have my experience in Alberta, as to farming and ranching, I would say that we have harvested good crops for the past four years; this fall we threshed from the "Welcome" variety of oats, sixtyfive (65) bushels per acre, weighing forty-nine and a half (49½) lbs. per bushel, and of the early "Race Horse" variety, seventy (70) bushels per acre, weighing forty-nine lbs. per bushel. "Champlain" wheat, forty (40) bushel per acre, weighing sixty-five (65) lbs. per bushel. Red Fyfe wheat, thirty (30) bushels per acre, weighing sixty-two (62) lbs. per bushel. Barley, forty (40) bushels per acre, weighing fifty-six (56) lbs. per bushel. Owing to dry season, potatoes were below the average; from one and a half (1½) acres we gathered four hundred bushels of extra fine potatoes. We milked six cows, and from five months' make, we sold \$175 worth of butter, hesides keeping all the milk and butter we required for our family of eight adults. This is one of the best dairy and cattle districts on the continent; of course cattle require proper care during the winter; we have not lost one animal since we settled here.

We remain, yours,

JOHN PATERSON & SONS.

CALGARY, Alberta, November 22nd, 1888.

I came to Alberta five years ago, and settled in Calgary; my former home was in New Brunswick. I have been farming two miles from Calgary during the past three years. I have forty-five acres under cultivation. I have raised good crops every season. This year I had twenty-six acres of oats which yielded forty bushels per acre, splendid grain. My crop of potatoes was also very good. I believe that for mixed farming this country is equal to any in Canada. Dairying pays well, butter sells from 20 to 35 cents per lb. with good demand, and in winter it sells as high as 40 cents. I like the climate, and believe that any practical farmer can do well here with a capital of \$2,000 or even less to start with. Stock of all kinds do well out of doors all the year round, and horses keep fat on the prairie grasses during the most severe weather. The settler coming here will find good schools and churches, and will miss few of the social advantages which he may have enjoyed in his old home.

J. S. FREEZE.

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assiniboia, N.W.T., 9th Nov., 1888.

I have been a resident of the County Victoria, Ontario, for sixteen years. I left Ontario for the North-west on the 6th September last, my object being to invest in the purchase of farming lands. After arriving at Qu'Appelle Station, I spent some time in examining various farms in this vicinity. I came to the conclusion that the land in the territories,

especially in this locality, was as good, if not better, than the land in Manitoba for farming purposes; the wheat crops were, in my opinion, much finer. So satisfied am I with the superior advantages of this district in agricultural pursuits, that I have purchased a farm near here where I intend to locate and settle with my family. I have been perfeetly astonished at the capabilities of this country. I do not think that too strong language can be used in expressing them; the particular features that impressed me were the splendid crops of hard wheat around this place and Indian Head. Ontario farmers have no idea of the superior quality and excellence of these crops, also the freedom of the district from frost. The gardens also surprised me by the luxuriance of their products, all quite unaffected by frost. The oats and barley crops are also very fine, and the grass magnificent; it is certainly a good country for raising stock as well as grain. I was also surprised to find men of small capital, who had only been here from Ontario some three or four years, and with whom I had been acquainted, had from 2,000 to 4,000 bushels of good hard wheat. My hopes and expectations regarding the country have been far more than fulfilled.

ADAM HASTINGS.

REGINA, N. W. T., November 5th, 1888.

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In answer to your questions I beg to make the following statement:— I located on Section 28, 19, 17, four years ago. My land is black loam grades No. 1. Regina is my market town, and I always find ready sale for all the products of my farm. I had forty-two acres of crop in this year. My wheat averaged thirty bushels to the acre all over the field. I had a small field of white Welcome oats, 44 Acres, WHICH YIELDED 476 BUSHELS. I am prepared to make affidavit to this. I own a threshing machine and have been threshing in this district for the past month. The yield of grain all through the district is very large and satisfactory to every man for whom I worked.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. BARTON.

N.B.—No frost, oats weigh 47½ lbs. to the bushel.

REGINA, N. W. T.

I came from the County of Lambton, Ontario, where I spent nearly fifty years of my life, mostly on the farm, but latterly in manufacturing business which proved unsuccessful. To the query "can you advise practical farmers to come to this country," my answer is yes. I was past fifty-five years of age when I started farming in this country. I not only

had no capital, but was in debt \$130 for my team. I now have seven horses, a start in thoroughbred cattle, eight pigs for winter pork, a binder, two waggons, sulky plow, two hand-plows, harrows, fanning mill, seeder and everything else necessary, all paid for, besides fifteen hundred dollars worth of grain not yet marketed. Considering these things, I can say to all practical, pushing men, come to this country,—you will never regret it.

Yours very truly,

JAMES BOLE.

P. S.—The health of myself and family has been good ever since we came to the country. I like the climate. We have regular preaching about a mile from my house.

J. B.

The following letters from Egan Brothers, show remarkable results, and demonstrate what can be accomplished even by men who have had no farming experience whatever:—

WINNIPEG, December 21st, 1887.

DEAR SIR,-

It may be interesting to you to know the result of our farming operations during the past season, upon land in the vicinity of Winnipeg, which is so often reported to be valueless and non-productive as farming land.

On the 24th of May we purchased 430 acres of land near Rosser Station, within 15 miles fr m Winnipeg, in a district in which there has hitherto been very little or no cultivation. We paid \$7,5''0.00 for the property, the buildings on it alone (erected by an English "gentleman farmer," whose funds gave out) being worth that amount, consequently the land itself stands us nothing. The farm had not been cultivated, with the exception of 70 acres, for several years, and was consequently in a nearly wild state, having grown up to weeds, etc.

On the 27th of May last we commenced ploughing, following up at once with the seeders, sowing at a rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre of wheat and $3\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre of oats.

Of the 380 acres broken by us, the following division of crops was made:—

In addition to the above, our vegetables were put in a piece of land containing 32 acres, which had been cultivated, the acreage for each variety being:—

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| $egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Turnips. Beets. | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----|--|--|--|
| Our returns upon the above acreage were as follows:— | | | | | |
| Wheat 900 bush. sold in Winnipeg, at \$0 57 per bush | sh. \$ 513 | 00 | | | |
| (Graded No. 1 hard.) | | | | | |
| Barley 1900 " 0 40 " | 760 | 00 | | | |
| (Sold to brewery for malting.) | | | | | |
| Oats 12750 bush. 0 25 " | 3187 | 50 | | | |
| Potatoes 3000 " 0 25 " | 750 | 60 | | | |
| Beets 50 " 0 50 " | 25 | 00 | | | |
| Onions 50 " 1 25 " | 62 | 50 | | | |
| Carrots 50 " 0 50 " | 25 | 00 | | | |
| Radishes 50 " 0 40 " | 20 | 00 | | | |
| Turnips 6000 " 0 12½ " | 750 | 00 | | | |
| (Retained for our own use.) | | | | | |
| Cabbagas 1600 head, 0 03 each | 48 | 00 | | | |
| (Retained for our own use.) | | | | | |
| Hay 300 tons, 4 00 per ton | 1200 | 00 | | | |
| (Cut alongside farm.) | | | | | |
| | \$7341 | 00 | | | |

We would particularly call your attention to the very late date upon which we began our work, our harvest having been done during the first week in August, a little over two months after seeding.

Yours truly,

EGAN BROS.,

Garry Street, WINNIPEG.

P.S.—You are doubtless aware that this is our first attempt at farming, our business being railway contracting, and, considering this fact, I feel that we have done remarkably well, as, barring our own work (we did not hire any labor), we realized enough from one crop to pay the original price of the land, and have now the valuable property to the good, and our success this year has decided us to adopt farming in Manitoba as our future calling.

Tell this, if you like, to the suffering farmers of Ontario, and if your story is doubted, refer them to me and my brothers.

WINNIPEG, 16th January, 1889.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,

Land Commissioner, C. P. R., Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,-

During the past season (1888) we had under cultivation on our Rosser farm 501 acres, divided as follows:—

| 330 acres of oats, from which we secured 49 bush | els to | |
|--|--------|------|
| the acre, equal to | | bush |
| 140 acres of wheat, @ 18 bushels per acre | 2520 | 66 |
| 25 acres of barley, @ 40 bushels per acre | 1000 | 66 |
| 6 acres of roots, (potatoes and turnips) | 2000 | 16 |

We were offered \$1.10 per bushel for our wheat, but declined to sell, and subsequently when the price had declined, accepted 95 cents per bushel. We sold the barley at 40 cents per bushel. We sold about 9,000 bushels of our oats at 30 cents per bushel, and retained the balance, and also the roots, for our own use in connection with our contracts. We also put up 250 tons of hay, worth \$9.00 per ton.

The total results of our farming operations for the year may be summarized as follows:—

| 16,170 | bushels of oats @ | 30 cents. | | ٠ | | 4 | 1851 |
|--------|----------------------|-----------|------|-------|----|----------|------|
| 2520 | bushels of wheat @ | 95 cents | | | | •• 2 | 2394 |
| 0001 | bushels of barley @ | 40 cents. | | 0 | | ٠. | 400 |
| 2000 | bushels of roots | | | | | ٠. | 400 |
| 250 | tons of hay @ \$9.00 | | | | ٠. | | 2250 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | \$9 | 9295 |

These results, taken in connection with those of 1887, show our farming operations to have been very satisfactory indeed.

EGAN BROS.,

93 Garry Street, WINNIPEG.

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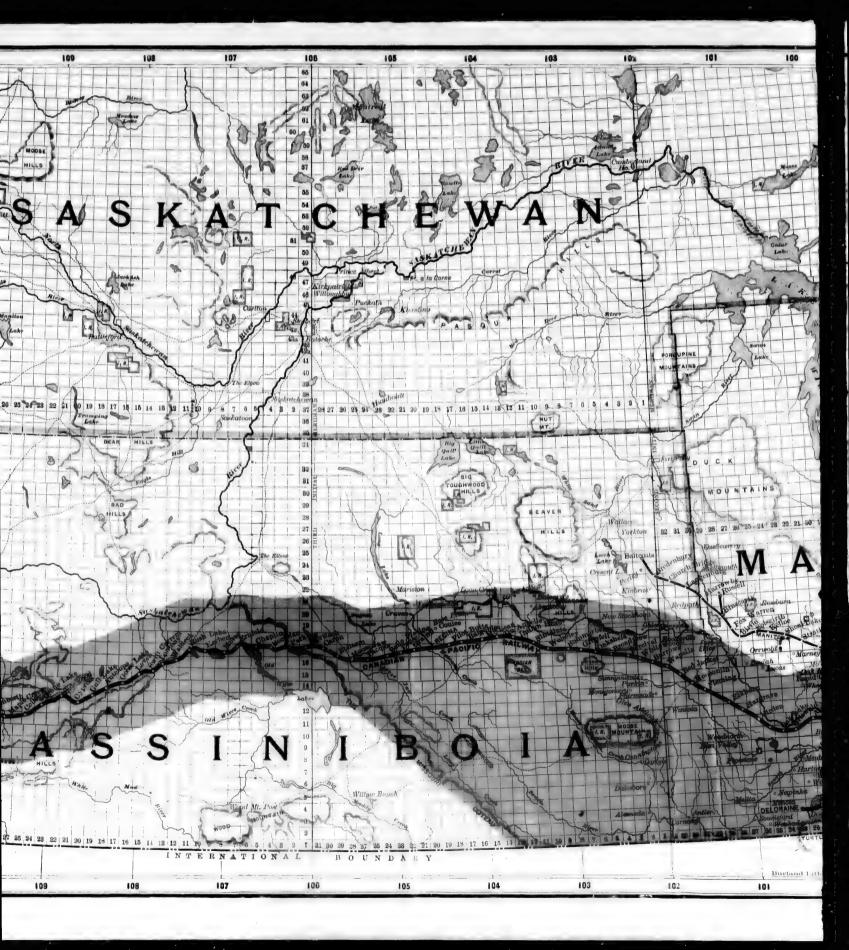
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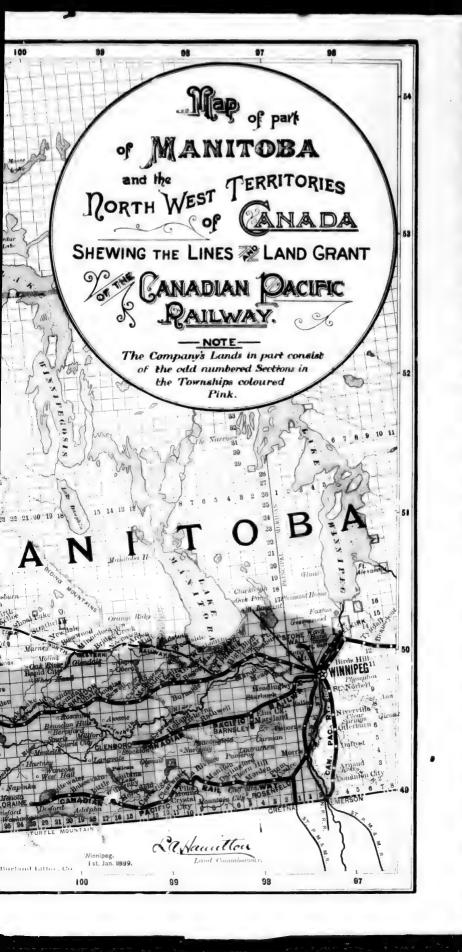
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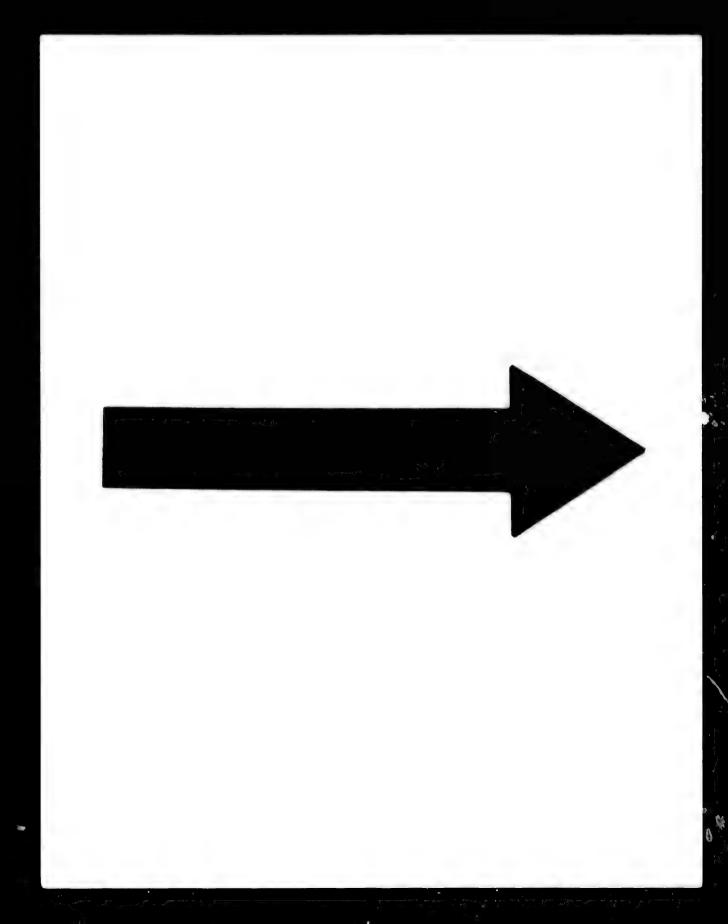
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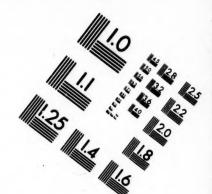
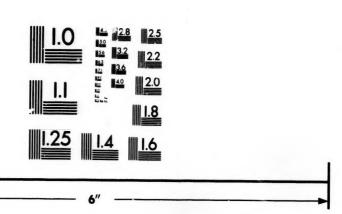


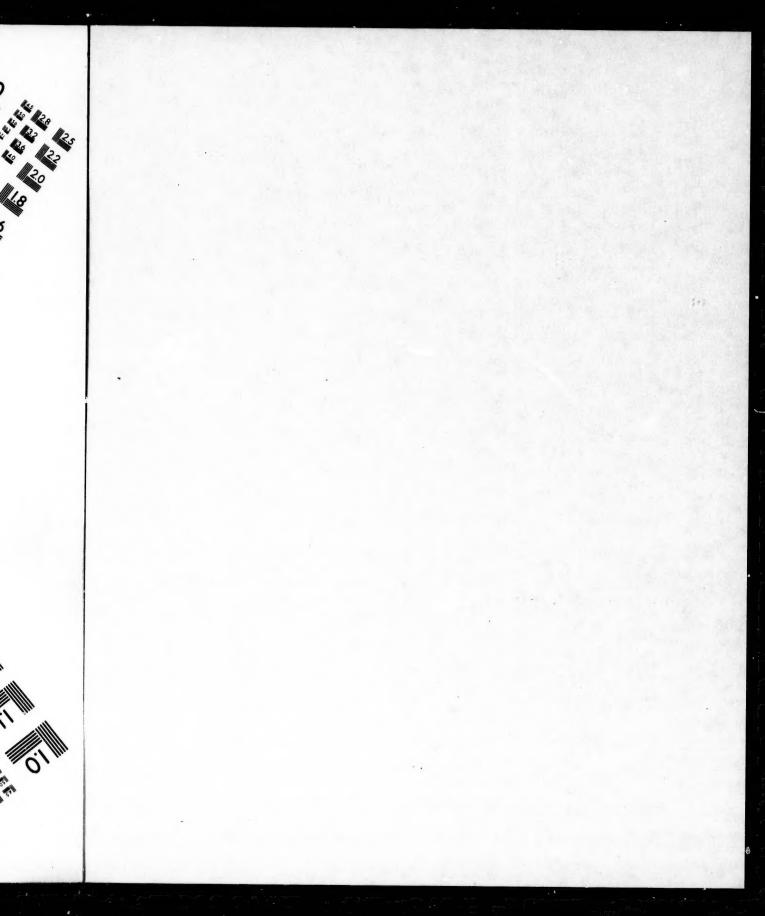
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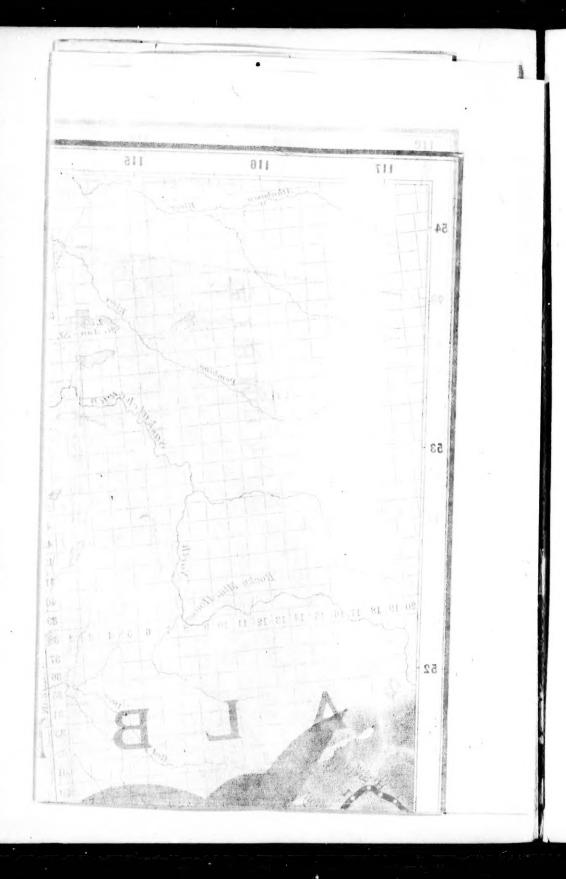


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STATE OF THE STATE





FREE GRANTS, PRE-EMPTIONS, &c.

How to obtain them in the Canadian North-West.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed, even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26 in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emption.

HOMESTEAL'S .- Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, subject to

and the North-West Perritories, which nive not oeen homescated and pre-emption.

HOMESTEA 18.—Homesteads may be obtained spon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, subject to the following conditions as to residence and cultivation:

In the "Mile Belt Reserve," that is, the even-numbered sections lying within one mile of the Main Line or Branches of the Canadaun Pacific Railway, and which are not set apas, hor town sites, railway stations, mounted police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteader shall begin actual residence upon his homestead within six months of the date of entry, and shall reside upon and make the land his home at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry; and shall, within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop the said ten acres, and shall, within the second year, cop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fitteen acres additional; making twenty-five acres; and within the hird year after the date of his homestead entry, he shall acrop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry, he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres additional broken and prepared for crop.

Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, Town Site Reserves, and Coal and Mineral Districts, may be homsteaded in either of the three following methods:—

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months of the date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the list day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twel

PRE-EMPTIONS.—Any homsteader may, at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section as a pre-

later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section as a preemption, on payment of an office fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles a homesteader, who obtains entry for a pre-emption, to purchase the land so
pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead
onditions, he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in Town Site Reserves, is two dollars and fifty cents an acre. Where
land is north of the northerly limit of the land grant, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is
not within twenty-four miles of any brunch of that Railway, or twelve miles of any other railway, pre-emptions
may be obtained for two dollars per acre.

Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or Police or Military Bounty Warrants.

TIMBER.—Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of fifty cents, procure from the Crown Timber Agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of wood, 18.) lineal feet of house logs, 2000 tence ra is and 400 roof rails.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity, available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose

land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding 20 acres in area, at the price of five dollars per Legenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships may be obtained. The lands covered by such

Leenses to cut timper on lands within surveyed townships may be obtained. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry, and from sale. The Chyer ment has set aside certain Coal Districts, which may be described generally as the "Cascade or Rocky Mountain Coal District." where Anthracite Coal exists, and districts on the prairie where bituminous and lightle coals are found. The lands will be periodically offered for sale, by tender or public auction. An upset price of \$20.00 per acre cash is placed on the lands within the Cascade District, and on those within the other coal districts \$10.00 per acre cash.

districts \$10.00 per acre cash.

For full information as to conditions of tender, and sale of timber, coal, or other mineral lands, apply to
THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Ottawa, Ontario; THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Land Agents for Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS, Dep. Minister of Interior.